Notes on the Cathedrals

2 vols
3.50

Notes on the Cathedrals

LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO., LTD
1905

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York

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

YORK, the Roman Eboracum, was the capital of the northern province of Britain, and a temple of Diana or Bellona probably once stood on the site of the existing Cathedral. Early in the seventh century the Saxon King Edwin embraced Christianity and was baptized by Paulinus in a small wooden church erected for this purpose on the same site. The king immediately began to build a stone church, but before it was finished he fell in the battle of Hatfield, and it was left to his successor, Oswald, to finish the work. In 669 this church was visited and restored by the famous Archbishop Wilfred. It was destroyed by fire in 741. Another church was then built which lasted until 1069 when it also was burnt down.

In 1070 Thomas of Bayeux was consecrated to the see. He began by repairing the old building, later however he built from the foundations a church, that after four hundred years, and through change upon change, more thorough at certain periods than was usual even in Mediaeval times, ended in the production of the existing magnificent Cathedral. There have been few alterations since. Some damage was of course done at the Reformation, and some, though much less than usual during the Civil War. York surrendered to Fairfax on the express condition that the churches were not to be defaced, while modern restorations and additions have, as a rule, been carried out in the most conservative spirit.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

Owing to constant wars with the Scots, and the consequent presence of the sovereign and the leading statesmen in the North, York occupies a conspicuous place in English History. Parliament frequently met in the city, and the Minster (for Minster it is called although it was never the church of a monastery, but was from the first served by secular canons) was the scene of many interesting events. Here William of Scotland in 1175 was entrapped by Henry II into doing homage for his kingdom. Here in 1221 Princess Joan daughter of King John at the age of eleven was married to Alexander II of Scotland. Here in 1252 Margaret of England and Alexander III were married, both being under eleven. A happier event was the marriage in 1328 of Edward III who was seventeen to Philippa of Hainault who was fourteen. Margaret Tudor in 1503, on her way to be married to James IV of Scotland rested in York. Many English sovereigns have at different times visited the Cathedral. Richard I and Richard III were frequent visitors. Henry VII and Henry VIII came hither, and so great was the affection of Charles I for the Minster that he presented the chapter with £100 for a new organ.

At the time of the Council of Arles, 314, York was the most important British see. Pope Gregory made York subject to Augustine of Canterbury and 'subsequently the question of seniority was to be decided by priority of consecration.' Many and bitter controversies raged around this question. In 1176 at the Council of Westminster Richard of Canterbury arriving first seated himself in the place of honour on the right hand of the Papal legate Hugo Lucio. Roger de Pont l'Évêque, Archbishop of York, entering later seated himself in Canterbury's lap. He was violently removed and ejected with cries of 'Away, away, betrayer of St. Thomas. His blood is still upon thy hands.' For Roger of York was suspected and not without foundation of having instigated the murder of Becket. The long controversy was settled by Pope Innocent VI in 1354, who decreed that the Archbishop of York should be Primate of England and the Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of All England. There was a happy echo of this controversy in the gracious words of the late Archbishop Benson at the opening of the Church House in London. 'The Northern Province would be welcome to use the building except when it was being used by the Southern Province, and then they would be doubly welcome.'

Building Dates

627. Wooden church on the site of the present Cathedral.
628. Stone church of King Edwin.
699. The church restored by Archbishop Wilfred—the first use of lead and glass in England.
741. King Edwin's church destroyed by fire.
767. Church of Archbishop Albert; some remains in crypt.
1069. Church nearly destroyed by fire; restored 1070.
1080.c. A new church begun. There are remains in crypt.
1154-81. Choir and crypt reconstructed by Abp. Roger. Now remaining, the eastern part of crypt.
1230-41.c. South transept. 1241-60. North transept.
1291-1324. Nave begun—Archdeacon Romeyn.
1320. Chapter-house.
1338. The west front finished. 1345. The nave finished.
1355. Wooden roof to nave.
1361-73.c. Lady-chapel and presbytery begun.
1380-1400.c. The choir. 1400-23. Central tower.
1408. East window glazed.
1432. S.W. tower begun. 1474. N.W. tower finished.
1472. The Cathedral reconsecrated.
1475-1505. The rood-screen.
1686. The lectern. 1736. Nave paved.
1829. Choir destroyed by fire. 1832. Restoration finished.
1840. Roof of nave destroyed by fire. 1844. Chapter-house restored. 1863. Nave fitted for congregational use Restorations under Mr. Street.
1875. South transept restored.

Features to be Noticed

The general grandeur and dignity.

Some of the most remarkable windows in England. The east window is 78 by 33 (2574 square feet), and is the second largest in the world. Gloucester is 72 by 38 (2736 square feet) but has less glass. John Thornton of Coventry glazed the window, receiving 4s. a week, £5 a year, and £10 on completion, the materials and workmen being provided by the chapter. The west window in beauty and design is the rival with Carlisle for the first place; it has been rebuilt, but contains the original glass. The 'Five Sisters' also contain the original glass.

The stained glass (some of it c.1200) is the most perfect and extensive collection in the country.

The chapter-house is the most beautiful in England.

In the vestry, many antiquities of the greatest interest, including the Horn of Ulphus. The library also contains many works of great rarity.

Monuments

The only royal monument is that to William of Hatfield son of Edward III who died in 1344. Other monuments or memorials devoid of any architectural merit are to: Thomas Haxey (1424) Treasurer of York, and benefactor to the Cathedral; Sir William Gee (1611), the monument is a good example of the time, Frances Matthew (1629) wife of Archbishop Matthew, daughter of Bishop Barlow of Chichester, and one of four sisters all of whom married bishops, William Wentworth (1695) Earl of Strafford, son of the great Earl. (Of most of the early archbishops who were buried in the Minster there are no memorials. Tostig, brother of Harold and the famous Hotspur were also buried in the Minster.) Other monuments are noted under "Historical Notes." Some of the modern tombs are from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Sir John Lamplugh, who were beheaded at the same time as Archbishop Scrope, were buried in the Cathedral, but where is not known.

THE SOUTH PORCH.

Dimensions

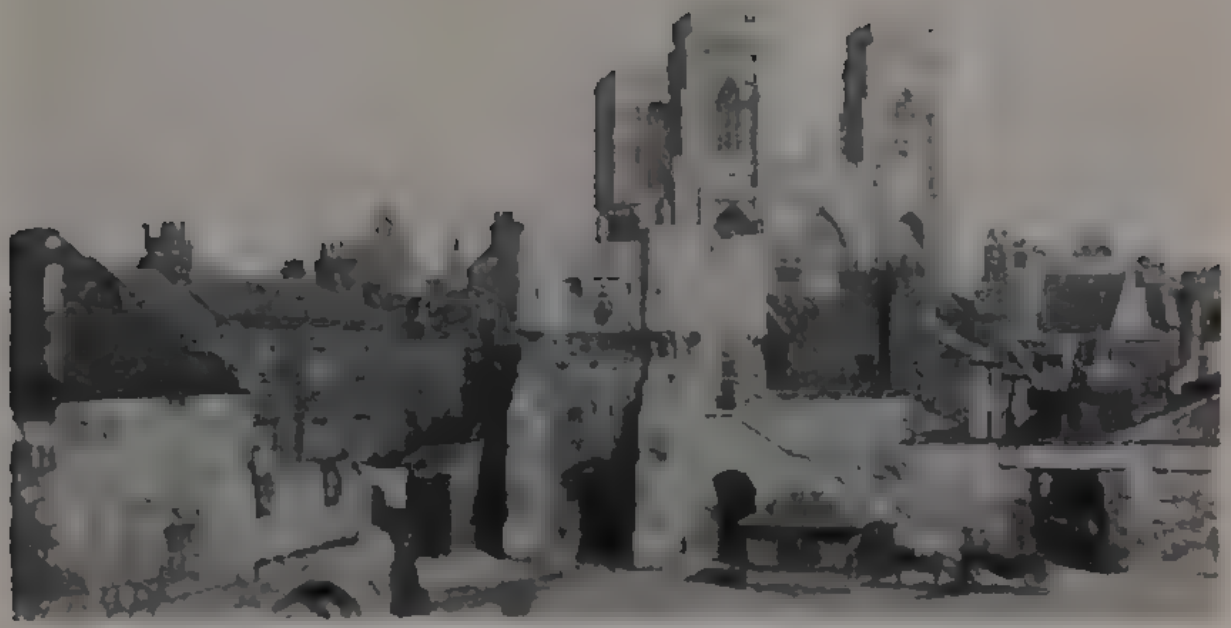
Total length 519 feet. Internal length 486 feet. Length of nave 363 feet; breadth 104 feet; height 99 feet. Length of choir 223 feet; height 102 feet. Breadth across transepts 223½ feet. Central tower 108 feet high: 65 feet sq., the largest in England. Western towers 196 feet.

THE 'FIVE SISTERS' WINDOW.

THE CHOIR.

THE CHOIR

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE CATHEDRAL AND BOOTHAM BAR.

Historical Notes

Bishops and Archbishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted.'

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

211. Emperor Severus died at York.

[illegible] Constantine the Great proclaimed at York.

[illegible] The Bishop of Eboracum present at Council of Arles.

[illegible] **Paulinus** consecrated Bishop of Northumbria.

627. Baptism of King Edwin.

[illegible] Battle of Hatfield. Paulinus, who was to receive the archiepiscopal pall, returned to Kent.

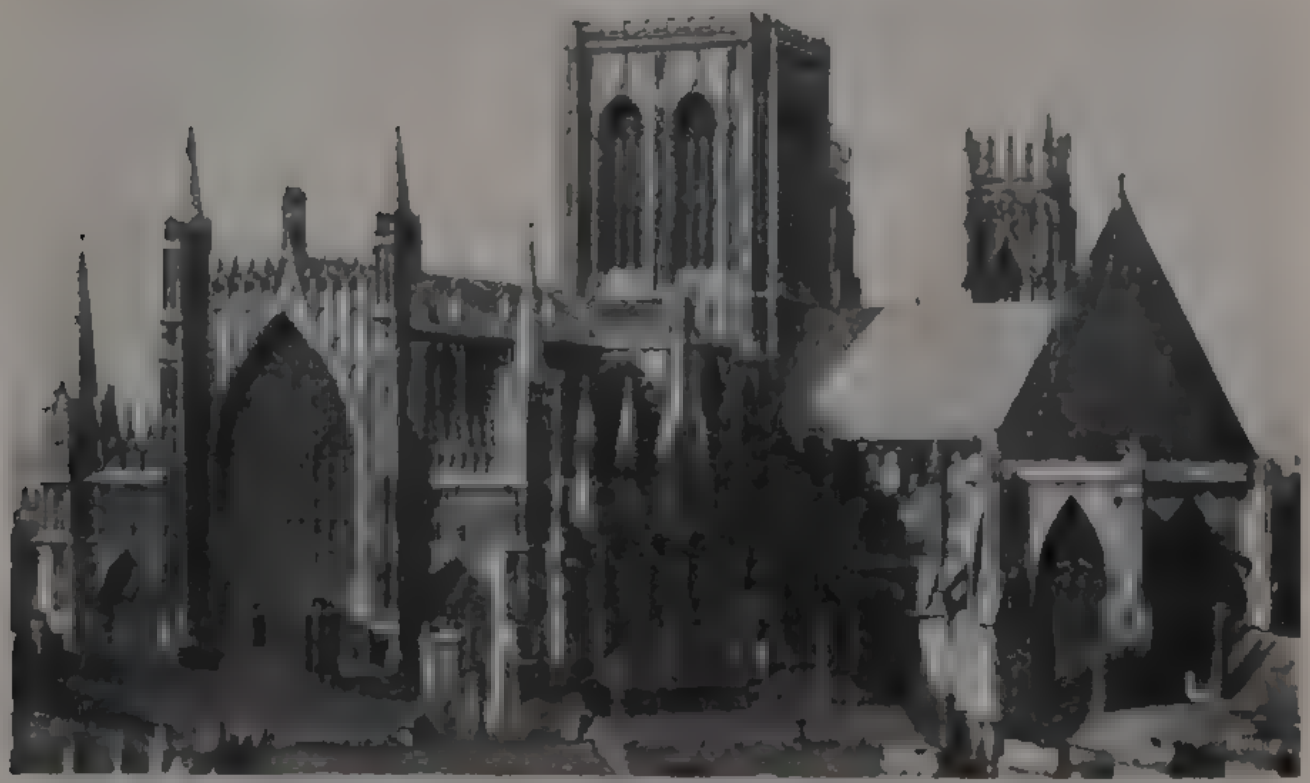
664. Council of Streanaeshalch (Whitby).

Wilfred nominated Bishop of Northumbria; refusing consecration by British bishops he went to Gaul to be consecrated, Ceadda (St. Chad) ruling during his absence. On his return he retired to Ripon, reinstated by Archbishop Theodore in 669; in 678 went to Rome to appeal (successfully) against division of diocese; returned 680, was imprisoned, in 686 restored; finally resigned.

[illegible] **Bosa** first Bishop of York in Deira after division of diocese; educated at Whitby under Abbess Hilda

705. **St. John of Beverley**: also a pupil of Abbess Hilda; educated and ordained Bede; canonized 1037; buried at Beverley.
718. **Wilfred II**: began the dispute with Canterbury.
732. **Egbert**: first Archbishop of York; founder of the school at which the famous Alcuin was educated.
766. **Albert**: a master of Edwin's school.
796. **Eanbald II**: a favourite pupil of Alcuin.
867. York taken by the Danes.
956. **Oskytel**: a Dane; a friend of Dunstan.
972. **Oswald**: afterwards St. Oswald; held Worcester *in commendam* as well as York.
992. **Adulf**: Abbot of Peterborough.
1002. **Wulstan II**: also of Worcester and York.
1023. **Alfric Pulta**: Archbishop of York only.
1030. St. Olaf, King of Norway, sends for the plans of York Minster for use in building Trondheim Cathedral.
1050. **Kinsi**: chaplain to Edward the Confessor.
1060. **Ealdred**: crowned Harold and the Conqueror.
1070. **Thomas of Bayeux**: first Norman Archbishop of York; consecrated Anselm, first insisting that the words Metropolitan of Canterbury should be substituted for Primate of All England.
1101. **Gerard**: nephew of Walkelin, Bp. of Winchester.
1108. **Thomas II**: refused submission to Anselm: his consecration was accordingly delayed.
1114. **Thurstan**: assembled the army which won the Battle of the Standard; the friend of St. Bernard; great promoter of monasticism in Yorkshire; Fountains Abbey was built on his property.
*1143. **William Fitzherbert**: (St. William) his mother Emma was sister of King Stephen; incurred the opposition of the Cistercians; his followers burnt their monastery of Fountains; deprived 1147 when he went to Rome to plead his own cause; restored 1153; is said to have worked many miracles; died suddenly at mass.
1147. **Henry Mordac**: Abbot of Fountains; a friend of St. Bernard.
1154. **Roger de Pont l'Evêque**: on the King's side against Becket; a leading politician of his time; great builder; gave to the Cathedral one of St. Peter's bones and his sandals, which were subsequently contributed to the ransom of Richard I.
1191. **Geoffrey Plantagenet**: son of Henry II and 'Fair Rosamund'; the only faithful son; in constant conflict with his canons and his brothers, Richard and John; fled to Normandy 1212.

1216. **Walter de Grey**: the friend of King John and Henry III, benefactor in his diocese; bought York House, London now Whitehall for the see.
1250. **Sewal de Bovill**: excommunicated by the Pope.
1260 **Walter Giffard**: Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Chancellor; great favourite of Edward I.
1279 **William of Wickwaine**: translated the remains of St William died and buried at Pontigny
1286. **John le Romeyn** began the present nave.
1306 **William Greenfield** Chancellor of England.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

1 [illegible] **William de Melton** Treasurer of England, defeated by the Scots at Myton on Swale, his army was largely composed of clergy, and was called 'The Chapter of Myton.'
1340 **William la Zouche** warden when Edward III was in France, defeated Scots at Neville's Cross.
1352 **John of Thoresby** Lord Chancellor of England during his episcopate the controversy with Canterbury was finally settled
1374 **Alexander Neville** a favourite of Richard II

1388. **Thomas Fitzalan**: the first of the Archbishops of York to be translated to Canterbury.

1397. **Robert Waldby**: follower of the Black Prince; buried in Westminster Abbey.

*1398 **Richard Scrope**: Chancellor of England; the Archbishop of *Henry IV*; rose in rebellion with the Percies against Henry of Lancaster, was ignobly captured and condemned to death (Chief Justice Gascoigne, a Yorkshire man, refusing to try him), was beheaded, and buried in the Cathedral; offerings were long made at his tomb by the people who almost worshipped him.

*1407. **Henry Bowet**: from Bath and Wells.

1426. **John Kemp**: to Canterbury 1452.

1452. **William Booth**: a lawyer of Gray's Inn.

1464. **George Neville**: brother of 'The King Maker.'

1476. **Lawrence Booth**: Lord High Chancellor.

*1480. **Thomas Scott, or de Rotherham**: educated at Cambridge; in 1467 Bishop of Rochester; in 1471 Bishop of Lincoln; Lord High Chancellor; imprisoned in the Tower by Richard III but was soon released; completed Lincoln College, Oxford; restored the church of his native town, and founded there the 'College of Jesus.'

1508. **Christopher Bainbridge**: sent to Rome by Henry VII; was there poisoned by his servant.

1514. **Thomas Wolsey**: the great Cardinal.

*1531. **Edward Lee**: Almoner of Henry VIII.

1545. **Robert Holgate**: supported Henry VIII in his reforms; deprived by Queen Mary.

1555. **Nicholas Heath**: Chancellor of England; deprived by Queen Elizabeth; retired to Chobham in Surrey, and is buried there.

1570. **Edmund Grindal**: first Protestant Bishop of London under Elizabeth; to Canterbury 1576.

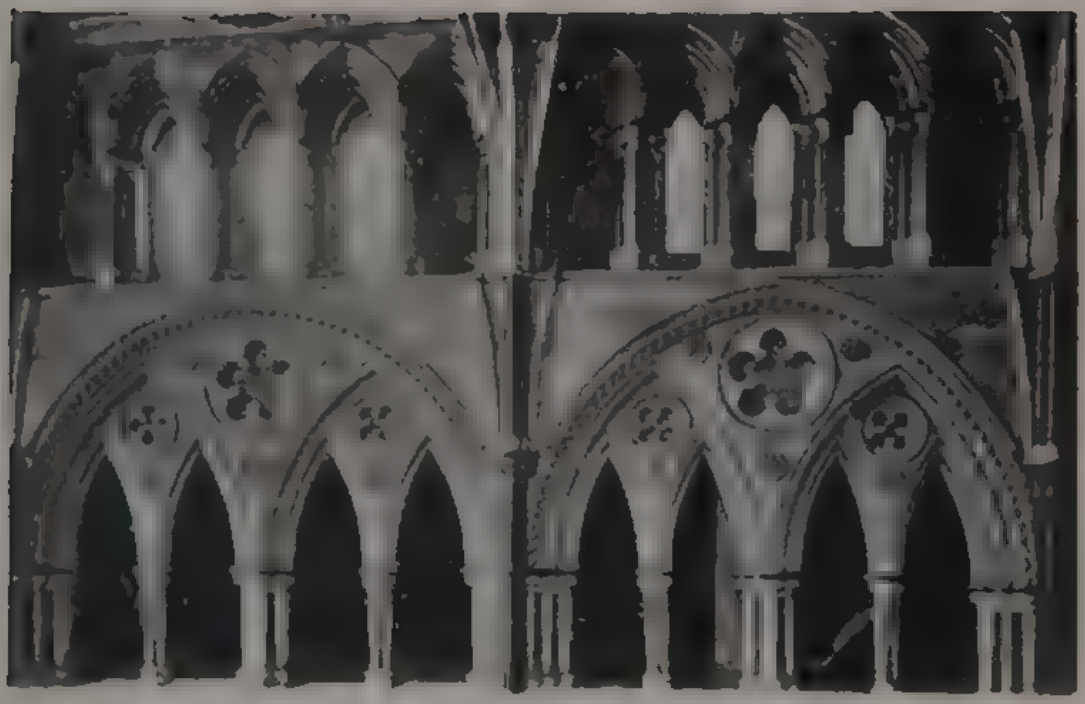
1577. **Edwin Sandys**: Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and there supported the cause of Lady Jane Grey; imprisoned, and when released went to Germany until the accession of Elizabeth; in 1559 Bishop of Worcester; in 1570 of London.

*1595. **Matthew Hutton**: scholar and preacher.

*1606. **Tobias Matthew**: translated from Durham.

1628. **Samuel Harsnett**: built the grammar school at Chigwell, Essex, the place of his first church.

1632. **Richard Neile**: Dean of Westminster in 1605; Bishop of Rochester in 1601; subsequently of Lichfield, Lincoln, Durham, Winchester; no other English bishop has ruled over so many sees.



TRIFORIUM AND CLERESTORY—S. TRANSEPT.

[illegible] **John Williams** Dean of Westminster; Bp. of [illegible], Lord Chancellor; deprived by Parliament.

[illegible] **Accepted Frewen** President of Magdalen College, Oxford; Bishop of Lichfield.

[illegible] **Richard Sterne** attended Laud on the scaffold.

[illegible] **John Dolben** student of Christ Church, Oxford; the King's standard bearer at Marston Moor.

[illegible] **Thomas Lamplugh** bishop of Exeter; he exhorted the people to remain faithful to King James; for this he was made Archbishop of York; he then assisted at the coronation of William III.

[illegible] **John Sharpe** chaplain of James II and ecclesiastical adviser to Queen Anne.

[illegible] **Sir William Dawes** chaplain of William III.

[illegible] **Launcelot Blackburne** said to have been chaplain on a pirate ship, and to have retained manners and views not usually associated with an [illegible] St. Margaret's, Westminster.

[illegible] **Thomas Herring** [illegible] suppressed [illegible] to Canterbury.

[illegible] **Matthew Hutton** to Canterbury 1757.

[illegible] **Edward Vernon Harcourt.**

[illegible] **Charles Thomas Longley** to Canterbury.

[illegible] **William Thomson.**

[illegible] **William Connor Magee.**

[illegible] **William Dalrymple Maclagan.**

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Carlisle

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Going back to Saxon times we find that Carlisle formed part of the diocese of Cuthbert of Lindisfarne and his successors, the seat of which was ultimately fixed at Durham. So things remained until Henry I, possibly to curb the power of the northern prelates, created a new see for the Lake District. A church for the cathedral was already in existence. Walter, a rich Norman priest, had been made governor of the town by William Rufus, and he began to build, probably with stones taken from the old Roman wall, a church to be served by secular canons. Walter died before his work was done, but his church was finished by Henry I who changed the foundation to a house of Augustinians. The monastic church became the cathedral, with the king's confessor, Aldulf, as the first bishop—the only cathedral in Christendom with an episcopal chapter of Augustinians.

The Norman building remained unaltered until the middle of the thirteenth century, when the rebuilding of the choir was begun. Hardly however was the work finished when in 1292 a fire consumed the greater part of the city, including the monastery. The new choir was left a mass of ruins, but the outer walls, with their beautiful lancet windows, and the conquefoil arcading beneath them were saved together with the main arcade. After the fire the choir was partly rebuilt, and the east window, the great glory of the cathedral, was finished as high as the springing

THE EAST END.

of the arch, but for want of funds the completion of the work was spread over a period of a hundred years. While this early work was in progress Edward I who had been detained by illness at Lanercost through the winter came to Carlisle to meet his Parliament, and arrange for a campaign against the Scots. During the visit the Papal legate preached in the Cathedral against Robert Bruce, and there solemnly excommunicated him. A few months later the king offered to God the litter in which he had made the journey to the North, and then mounting his horse at the Cathedral door he rode away to die at Burgh by Sands.

The priory was dissolved in 1540, and a new chapter being founded by Henry VIII, the last prior, Lancelot Salkeld, became the first dean. In 1646 Carlisle was besieged and taken by the Scottish Army under Leslie, who is said, to have destroyed the greater part of the nave. This however is "not proven." The Scots were in the Cathedral again in 1746; this time as prisoners, the city having surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland. Hotspur was Governor of Carlisle, and his family arms are to be seen in the Cathedral. Here Mary Queen of Scots may have come to worship as she was a prisoner in the Castle in 1568. Here George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, preached in 1653, and here Walter Scott was married to Miss Carpenter in 1797. Other interesting names in connexion with the Cathedral are Archdeacon Paley, the learned Bishop Usher, Dean Milner, the friend of Wilberforce and Pitt, and Dean Tait afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

Features to be Noticed

The choir is unsurpassed in beauty in England while the east window is considered to be the most beautiful in the world; it has more lights in the lower portion than any other *Decorated* window. Note portrait of John of Gaunt.

The wells in the transepts, now closed.

Crushing of the piers out of perpendicular.

Stone with Runic inscription. Screen of St. Catherine's chapel. Legendary paintings in the backs of the stalls. They were white washed at the Reformation but cleared in 1778.

Arches of choir are *Early English* of thirteenth century, the pillars supporting them are *Decorated* of fourteenth. The carving of the capitals is the most perfect known representation of the seasons.

Central tower is only two thirds the width of the choir.

The east window viewed from outside, with the gable window, is out of position.

Building Dates

1092. The church begun by Prior Walter, and finished by Henry I. Now remaining, two bays of nave, portions of the transepts, and piers of central tower.

1250. Rebuilding of choir begun; finished 1292.

1292. Fire destroyed the new choir. The wall arcade and windows were repaired, the arches being supported on new pillars.

1292-1325. Rebuilding of choir.
The east window finished to spring of arch.

1363-1395. Upper portion of choir and east window finished.
The tracery of the window has been almost entirely rebuilt. The glazing of the upper part was done about 1380-4; the lower lights are the work of Hardman, 1861.

1392. North transept damaged by fire.

1400-1419. North transept restored. Central tower built by Bishop Strickland. A spire of wood and lead of this date was removed at the end of the seventeenth century.
The stalls.

1484-1507. Monastic buildings almost entirely rebuilt by Prior Gondibour. Painting at the back of the stalls; painting of roof of choir; other *Decorated* work.

1527. Abbey gatehouse.

1542. *Renaissance* screen of north side of choir.

1644. Fire again damages building.

1646.c. The greater part of the nave destroyed.

1764. Choir ceiling concealed by vault of plaster, since removed.

1853. Restorations begun under Mr. Ewan Christian.

1870. The nave (which had been walled off and used as the parish church of St. Mary) restored to the Cathedral.

1880. The fratery (c.1350, rebuilt c.1500) restored by Mr. Street.

Dimensions

Length of choir 134 feet; length of nave 39 feet; height of tower 112 feet.

Monuments

There are several thirteenth century effigies with names. Other memorials or monuments are to Simon Senhouse, Prior in the reign of Henry VII, Bishop Bell (1495) a large brass, Archdeacon Paley (1805 author of *The Evidences of Christianity*, and *Horae Paulinae* Robert Anderson (1833) the Cumberland bard, John Heysham M.D. (1832) great statistician, his record of the births, marriages, and deaths being used by the Sun Life Assurance Office as the basis of the 'Carlisle Table of Mortality', M. L. Watson (1847) the sculptor, Dean Cramer (1848 Regius Professor of History at Oxford; George Moore (1870) Dean Close (1870); C. Vernon Harcourt (1870) Canon and Prebendary. There are several military monuments. One of the windows commemorates the five children of Dean Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Some of the modern monuments are by M. H. H. Armstead, R.A. and Mr. Hamo Thorneycroft, R.A.

THE SOUTH DOOR.

THE TRANSEPTS.

THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR, EASTWARD VIEW.

THE SOUTH CHOIR AISLE.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL

THE FRATERY.

Historical Notes

Priors' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
The Picts Walls (part near Carlisle) built.

875. Carlisle castle destroyed by the Danes.

1092. The castle restored by William II.

1133. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF CARLISLE.
Aldulf: the first bishop.

1203. **Bernard**: had been Archbishop of Ragusa.

1218. **Hugh**: Abbot of Beaulieu

1223. **Walter Mauclerk**: a favourite of King John; Treasurer of England; resigned the see 1246; became a Dominican at Oxford where he died.

*1247. **Sylvester of Everdon**: Lord Chancellor.

1255. **Thomas Vipont**: of the family of the Earls of Westmorland.

1258. **Robert de Chause**: Chaplain to Queen Eleanor.

1280. **Ralph Ireton**: Prior of Gisburne; extorted money from his clergy to build new roof to the Cathedral.

*1292. **John of Halton**: Canon and Prior of Carlisle; defended the City against Wallace; in his presence Robert Bruce swore fealty to Edward I
1332. **John Kirkby** defeated the Scots under Douglas, and fought at Neville's Cross.
*1353. **Gilbert of Welton** one of the builders of the Cathedral.
1363. **Thomas Appleby**: finished building the choir
1397. **Thomas Merkes** a Benedictine of Westminster intruded by the Pope; adherent of Richard II deposed 1399; Rector of Fodenham where he is buried.
1400. **William Strickland** rebuilt the tower, and also the tower of Rose Castle.
1420 **Roger Whelpdale** educated at and Fellow of Exeter, Provost of Queen's College.
1423 **William Barrow**, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
1430. **Marmaduke Lumley** Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Treasurer of England
1450 **Nicholas Close** Fellow and benefactor of King's College Cambridge, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1452. **William Percy** second Earl of Northumberland Chancellor of the University of Cambridge
1474 **Richard Scroope**, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1495. **Edward Story** Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1478 **Richard Bell** Prior of Durham
1503. **Roger Leyburn** President of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge.
1508 **John Penny** educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, Abbot of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, 1496 Bishop of Bangor; died at Leicester in 152, and is buried there
1521. **John Kite** supported Henry VIII in his divorce proceedings, died in London, and is buried in Stepney Church.
1537. **Robert Aldrichy**: a friend of Erasmus
1557 **Owen Oglethorpe** President of Magdalen College Oxford; appointed by Queen Mary, removed by Elizabeth, deposed 1559
1598 **Henry Robinson** Dean and Provost of Queen's College Oxford attended the Hampton Court Conference.
1624 **Richard Senhouse** Fellow of St John's College Cambridge; killed by fall from his horse

1629. **Barnaby Potter**: Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; 'the puritanical Bishop.'

1642. **James Usher**: Archbishop of Armagh until the Irish Rebellion of 1641 when he was appointed to Carlisle by Charles I; deprived by Parliament, but treated with special consideration by Cromwell; buried in Westminster Abbey.

1660. **Richard Sterne**: Chaplain of Laud, whom he attended on the scaffold; to York 1664; Lawrence Sterne was his great-grandson.

1684. **Thomas Smith**: Fellow and benefactor of Queen's College, Oxford.

1702. **William Nicholson**: Fellow of Queen's College; a learned antiquary, and historian.

1723. **John Waugh**: Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

*1735. **Sir George Fleming, Bart.**: during his episcopate the Young Pretender occupied Carlisle and instituted a Romanist, James Cappoch, as bishop. Cappoch was hanged at the recapture of the city by the Duke of Cumberland.

1747. **Richard Osbaldiston**: to London 1762.

1762. **Charles Lyttelton**: brother of Lord Lyttelton; President of the Society of Antiquaries; died in London, and is buried at Hagley.

1769. **Edmund Law**: a believer in progressive thought.

1787. **John Douglas**: the friend of Goldsmith; to Salisbury.

1791. **The Hon. Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt**: to York.

1808. **Samuel Goodenough**: educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford; buried in Westminster Abbey.

1827. **Hugh Percy**: from Rochester; founder of the Clergy Aid Society; died in 1856, and was buried at Dalston.

1856. **Henry Montague Villiers**: to Durham.

*1860. **Samuel Waldegrave.**

*1869. **Harvey Goodwin.**

1892. **J. Wareing Bardsley.**

THE TALLEY MEMORIAL PULPIT

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Chester

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

HENRY VIII in 1541 created four new sees. One of the four was Chester, and the church of the Benedictine monastery of St. Werburgh there became the cathedral. Chester had previously been a cathedral city, for in 1075 the Norman bishop removed the place of the see from Lichfield to the church of St. John the Baptist. This condition of things however lasted but a few years for Coventry in turn became the bishop's seat. The three cities are represented in the arms of the see by three mitres. Chester was the Roman Deva, the station of the twentieth legion, [illegible]. The walls were originally built by [illegible] the Saxon castle rebuilt by Earl Lupus, a nephew of the Conqueror. Earl Lupus also rebuilt the Abbey of St. Werburgh, which in 1541 became the cathedral.

Werburga was a daughter of Wulphere, King of Mercia. She was on her father's side a member of the great family that [illegible] among its members St. Hilda of Whitby and St. Ethelreda of Ely. Under Ethelreda she took the veil, and ultimately succeeding her as Abbess of Ely, presided at the same time over monasteries at Hanbury and Trentham. At Trentham she died, and at Hanbury she was [illegible] but when the Danes approached in 8[illegible] [illegible] was brought to Chester for greater security by the daughter of King Alfred. There it remained and St. Werburgh with a Benedictine abbey founded in her name became the

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WALLS.

Engraving by

patron saint of the future cathedral city. In the dedication of the church St. Oswald's name, still remembered in the south transept of the existing cathedral, was joined.

The abbey in monastic times was very rich and of much importance. Before its gates a yearly fair was held on the feast of St. Werburgh, when the *Coeste Mysteries* or miracle plays were performed. These plays are attributed to a monk of Chester Abbey, Don Randle Heggenet. Another monk, John Bradshaw, wrote a metrical life of St. Werburgh, which was first printed in 1521. Ralph Higden the author of *Polychronicon* (1352) was also of Chester and so was Whittingham, Dean of Durham, one of the translators of the Sternhold and Hopkins *Metrical Psalms* and of the *Geneva Bible*. Whittingham presided over the church at Geneva and Calvin married his sister. Sir John Vanburgh, the great architect, was another of Chester's sons. At the Reformation we find George Marsh summoned to appear before Bishop Cotes in the reign of Queen Mary. He stood for his trial in the Lady chapel, was "faithful unto death," and was burnt at Spital Boughton.

Royal visitors to Chester have been many. Here William I completed his conquest of the west and made his nephew Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester. Edward I was a frequent visitor and in 1285 attended high mass in the Cathedral. Hither came Henry of Lancaster in 1399 on his way to bring Richard II from Flint. Queen Margaret came in 1399 and Henry VII in 1494. James I visited Chester and Charles I witnessed from the city walls the defeat of his troops in the battle of Rowton Heath.

The modern restoration of the Cathedral was carried out under Dean Howson, the joint author with the Rev. W. J. Conybeare of *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul*. Charles Kingsley was made Canon of Chester in 1869, and his hat was [illegible] was at one time in the chapter house, and [illegible] in the Grosvenor Museum should be seen. Nobody can visit Chester without recalling the name of one whose home was not lived at Hawarden [illegible] by, that truest of [illegible] and greatest of statesmen, William Ewart Gladstone.

Building Dates

Of the Saxon churches, which were probably of wood, there are no remains.

1093. Present Cathedral begun with the help of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and his Countess Ermentruda.

1140. *Norman* work finished. Now remaining: parts of the nave, north transept, north-west tower, cloisters, and some monastic offices.

1194. The Cathedral in ruins and rebuilding begun.

1190-1245. Lady-chapel.
Part of eastern bays of choir.
Chapter-house, with vestibule.
Refectory.

1245-80. Part of western bays of choir.

1280-1315. Choir finished.

1485-1537. Nave, central tower, and south transept altered by Abbots Ripley and Birchenshaw.
The date of the beginning of the nave, probably in the fourteenth century, is uncertain.
The exterior of the Cathedral was cased in the *Perpendicular* period.

1819. Restoration under Thomas Harrison.

1844. Restoration of the choir.

1859. Lady-chapel restored.

1868. General restoration under Sir Gilbert Scott.

1872. Restorations finished.

1880. The south transept added to the Cathedral. It had previously been separated and used as the parish church of St. Oswald.

1902. Restoration of south transept.

Dimensions

Length 355 feet. Nave: length 145 feet; breadth, with aisles, 75 feet; height 75 feet. Height of central tower 127 feet.

Features to be Noticed

Red sandstone used in building.

Early English work of very great beauty.

Large quantity of modern stained glass—some of it good.

The wooden groined roof excellently restored by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Tumulus [illegible]. Marble mosaics of north aisle of nave. The font possibly of sixth century.

South transept, or Church of St. Oswald, from its size and proportion to the rest of the building, unique among English cathedrals.

Colours of the Cheshire regiment present at the taking of Quebec.

Inscribed Roman stone on the site of the deanery.

The Reader's pulpit in the refectory.

The remains of the conventual buildings are extensive and of great interest.

THE POLITICAL CORBELS.

THE NAVE.

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THE NAVE

THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE CHOIR

THE SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

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THE CLOISTERS.

THE NORMAN CHAMBER.

Monuments

Fragments of the Shrine of St. Werburgh are to be seen behind the High Altar. There are tombs or memorials to Abbot Ripley; Thomas Greene (1607) Mayor of Chester, and benefactor; Robert Benet (1614) Sheriff of the City; Barbara Dodd, benefactress of the minor canons; Sir William Mainwaring (1671); Dean Arderne (1691) benefactor of the library; Dean Fogg (1692) the friend of Matthew Henry; The Vernon family; Edmund Entwistle (1721) Archdeacon of Chester; George Clarke of Hyde, formerly Lieutenant Governor of New York; Archdeacon Wrangham 1842; Captain John Moore Napier died in Scinde in 1846 aged 29; Dean Howson, one of the authors of *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, by Conybeare and Howson. There are some military monuments, and one to the first Duke of Westminster. Other monuments are noted under 'Historical Notes.'

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.

A.D.

875. TRANSLATION OF BODY OF ST. WERBURGH.

908. **City walls built by Edelfleda.**

1057. Chester Abbey enlarged by Earl Leofric.

1075. **Bishop Peter** of Lichfield removed his see to Chester. The collegiate church of St. John now partly in ruins was probably his cathedral. Chester therefore like London is a city of two cathedrals.

1086. The place of see removed to Coventry.

1093. The Abbey rebuilt by Earl Lupus.

1541. THE NEW FOUNDATION.

John Bird first bishop; deprived, but subsequently restored by Queen Mary, afterwards vicar of Dunmow, Essex.

1554. **George Cotes**. Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

1556. **Cuthbert Scott**. Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, deprived by Queen Elizabeth.

1561. **William Downeham**. Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth.

1579. **William Chadderton** President of Queen's College, Cambridge, Canon of Westminster; Archdeacon of York; to Lincoln; a favourite of the Earl of Leicester.

1595. **Hugh Bellot** from Bangor.

1597. **Richard Vaughan** to London 1604.

*1604. **George Lloyd** from Sodor and Man.

1616. **Thomas Moreton**. A schoolfellow of Guy Faux; to Durham 1632.

1619. **John Bridgeman** Master of Magdalen College, Oxford, deprived by Parliament.

1643. Siege of Chester. Battle of Rowton Heath.

1660. **Brian Walton** Chaplain to Charles I and Charles II; more famous for his *Polyglott Bible* published in 1657.

1662. **Henry Ferne** with Charles I at Carisbrooke Castle, buried in Westminster Abbey.

*1662. **George Hall** son of Joseph Hall the famous Bishop of Exeter, and Norwich.

1668. **John Wilkins** Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; married a sister of Cromwell; made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Thomas Cromwell.

*1673. **John Pearson**: one of the most learned bishops of the see; and 'the greatest divine of the age'; educated at King's College, Cambridge; during the Civil War chaplain to Lord Goring; in 1659 published his famous *Expositions of the Creed*; in 1660 Master of Jesus College, Cambridge; in 1662 Master of Trinity; one of the Commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy.

1686. **Thomas Cartwright**: born of Presbyterian parents; Puritan during the Commonwealth; one of the Commissioners of James II for ejecting the President and Fellows of Magdalen College; followed his master to St. Germans.

*1689. **Nicholas Stratford.**

1708. **Sir William Dawes**: to York.

1714. **Francis Gastrell.**

*1726. **Samuel Peploe.**

1752. **Edmund Keene**: Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge when the poet Gray was there; to Ely.

1771. **William Markham**: to York.

1777. **Beilby Porteous**: born at York, 1731, of American parents; strong advocate for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

1788. **William Cleaver**: to Bangor.

1800. **Henry William Majendie.**

1810. **Bowyer Edward Sparke.**

1812. **George Henry Law**: brother of Lord Ellenborough; to Bath and Wells.

1824. **Charles James Blomfield**: to London 1828.

1828. **John Bird Sumner**: to Canterbury 1848.

*1848. **John Graham.**

*1865. **William Jacobson.**

1884. **William Stubbs**: to Oxford 1889.

1886. Dr. J. L. Darby appointed dean.

1889. **Francis John Jayne.**

THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

THE RUINS OF ST. JOHN'S.

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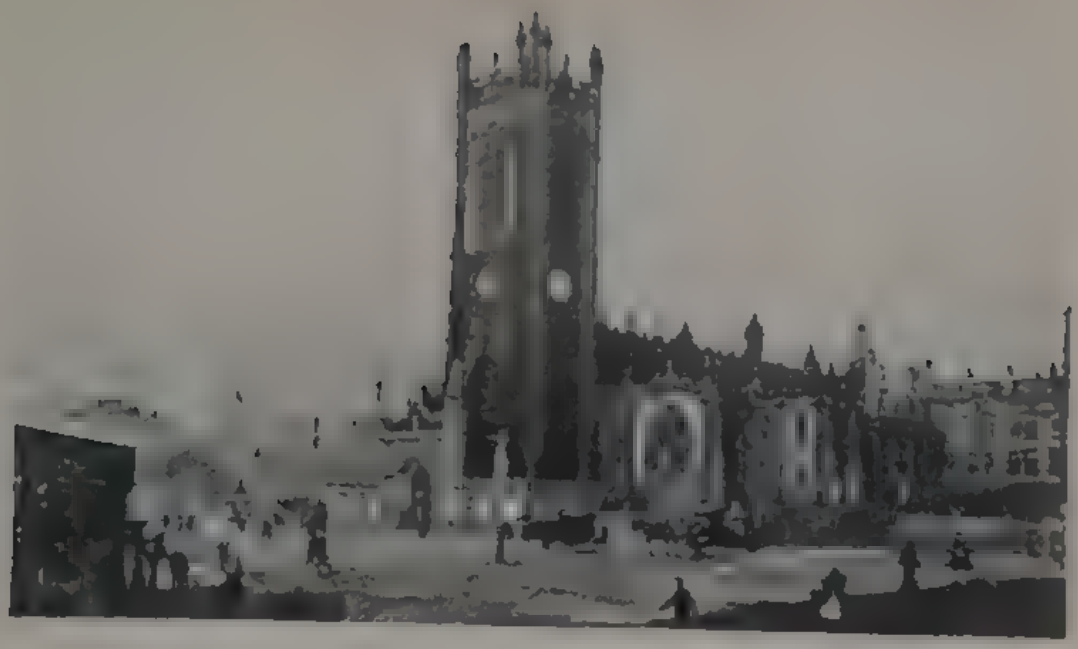
Manchester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH WEST

MANCHESTER, now a cathedral city, was one of the principal stations of the Druids. It derives its name from *Mamm*, the stone or altar to which was attached the privilege of sanctuary. During the Roman occupation the name was Mancunium, which became Mancestre under the Saxons. In 620 the town was taken by Edwen of Northumbria and the inhabitants became Christian when seven years later the king was baptized by Paulinus.

A wooden church mentioned in Domesday Book stood near the site of the present Cathedral which at the Norman Conquest was replaced by a stone building. This church was served by priests, among whom were William de la Marche, who became Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1242 and Walter Langton who became Bishop of Lichfield. Both were leading statesmen and friends of Edward I. Henry V granted a charter to Thomas de la Warre who was at once rector and lord of the manor, and who endowed the church so that it became a collegiate institution, presided over by a warden with eight fellows in priests orders, four readers, and six boy choristers. The first warden was Sir John Huntington whose rebus is to be seen on either side of the choir arch.

In the first year of Edward VI the college was dissolved, and the lands and domestic buildings passed into the hands of the Stanleys. The lands were restored under Queen Mary, but the buildings remained with the Earls of Derby.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Engraving by

they now form part of Chetham Hospital. A new charter was granted by Charles I and was renewed by Charles II at the Restoration. The subsequent history of the church is uneventful. In 1835 a commission was appointed to inquire into the revenues and patronage of the Church. They proposed that the episcopal incomes should be equalized, the areas of the dioceses rearranged, and the demands of the growing northern towns met by the creation of new sees. Ripon in 1836 was the first of these new sees, Manchester in 1847 the second, the parish church of Saxon times then becoming the Cathedral.

Features to be Noticed

One of the smallest cathedrals, yet has some excellent details.

The series of chapels. In the nave the screens have been removed, making the nave five-aisled and the widest church in England except St. Helen's, Abingdon.

Woodwork generally, but especially the stalls, and misereres. They are evidently the work of the same hand as the stalls of Beverley, and Ripon.

The rood-screen.

Roof of nave and choir is original and good.

Good modern glass.

The reredos by Mr. Basil Champneys.

A small organ. Father Smith 1686.

Dimensions

Length externally 348 feet. Width of nave 104 feet. **Height of tower 140 feet.**

Building Dates

There are some fragments of a church built about 1220, also evidences of another building [previous to 1422.]

1422. Choir and chapter-house built by Warden Sir John Huntington.
1468. The nave.
1475. Second aisles of nave.
1505-9. Stalls and canopies; entrance to chapter-house.
1518. The Lady-chapel rebuilt.
1815. General restoration. Screens removed from side chapels. Galleries erected in the nave—since removed.
1864-8. Western tower rebuilt. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
1872. Main arcade of nave rebuilt.
1888. The north porch.
1891. South porch.
1900. West porch.

The Chapels

1186. St. Nicholas.
1498. Holy Trinity.
1503. St. John the Baptist.
1506. Jesus Chapel.
1507. St. James.
1508. St. George.
1515. Ely.
1887. Fraser.

Monuments

There are monuments or brasses of Anthony Moseley (1607); Oswald Moseley (1630); Sir Humphrey Chetham (1653) founder of the Hospital and Library; Thomas Fleming (1848), great benefactor of the City; and Hugh Birley, M.P. for Manchester. Other monuments are noted under 'Historical Notes.'

There is a memorial window to General Gordon; and another to Bishop Fraser. In the Derby Chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, lies the Sir John Stanley of the well-known lines:

'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!'
Were the last words of Marmion.

THE NORTH DOORWAY.

THE NAVE.

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THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR.

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THE CHOIR.

THE FONT.

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ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

Historical Notes

Wardens' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted*

A.D.

1422. THE PARISH CHURCH OF MANCHESTER MADE COLLEGIATE.

*1422. **Sir John Huntington**: first warden.

1459. **John Booth**: Bishop of Exeter 1465.

1465. **Ralph Langley**: rebuilt the nave.

1481. **James Stanley**: member of the Derby family.

*1485. **James Stanley II**: Bishop of Ely 1506; was buried just outside wall of Derby Chapel as he was married. His son later built the Ely Chapel and so brought the body into the church.

1515. Free Grammar School founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter.

1547. The college dissolved under Edward VI; re-established by Queen Mary.

1570. **Thomas Herle**: Chaplain of Queen Elizabeth.

1578. The charter renewed by Queen Elizabeth.

John Walton: Bishop of Exeter 1579.

1579. **William Chadderton**: friend of the Earl of Leicester; Bishop of Chester 1579; Lincoln 1595.

1595. **John Dee**: celebrated alchemist.

1635. A new charter granted by Charles I.

*1636. **Richard Heyrick**: expelled 1646; restored 1660.

1643. Manchester taken by Fairfax.

1646. The college dissolved by Parliament, but restored by Charles II in 1660.

1653. CHETHAM HOSPITAL founded.

1718. **Samuel Peploe**: Bishop of Chester 1726.

1738. **Samuel Peploe II**: Chancellor of Chester.

1745. Prince Charles Edward at Manchester; the young Pretender proclaimed King James III in the Cathedral.

1819. Reform meeting (Peterloo) Aug. 1.

1848. FOUNDATION OF SEE OF MANCHESTER.
James Prince Lee: first bishop.

1851. Owens College opened.

*1870. **James Fraser.**

1886. **James Moorhouse.**

THE NORTH CHOIR-AISLE

THE NAVE

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SIR HUMPHREY CHETHAM'S MONUMENT

THE CATHEDRAL AND CROMWELL MONUMENT.

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London.

Newcastle

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE EAST.

NEWCASTLE has been a cathedral city only since 1882 when a new bishopric was formed for the county of Northumberland. With Northumbria, one of the oldest earliest seats of British Christianity, the names are recalled of Aidan, Cuthbert, Bede, Hilda and many others, but the interest centres round Holy Island, Hexham, Durham, or Whitby, and there were many who would rather that the diocese created by the Act of 1878 should have borne the old title of Lindisfarne. The claim of the great northern metropolis on the Tyne however was irresistible. Newcastle was chosen for the episcopal seat and the parish church of St. Nicholas became the cathedral. St. Nicholas is one of the few saints whose name is in all the calendars. The patron of little children, of friendless maidens, the saint of the people, of the oppressed and of strangers, the *Santa Claus* of the children, of sailors, of scholars, and pawnbrokers, but Newcastle is the only English cathedral dedicated to him. In the church of St. Nicholas it is the ancient privilege of any sailor whose ship is lying in the river Tyne to claim the right to be married there. And should any sailor die in his ship while lying in the river his friends can claim for him the right of burial in the cemetery of St. Nicholas. A member of the Society of Friends gave Bolwell Towers as a residence for the bishop.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

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For a cathedral the building is small, yet it has some beautiful features, among which the spire, or lantern, is perhaps the most striking, rivalling those of St Giles Edinburgh, and St Dunstan in the East, London, while some of the modern work of the interior is also very [illegible]. The original church appears to have been [illegible] by the Danes in the [illegible] century. It was [illegible] by Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, [illegible] Scotland, the daughter of the Saxon King. It was [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] the town and [illegible] Castle [illegible] the surrender of the [illegible] to [illegible] Stephen's St Nicholas Fair [illegible] Nicholas parishes were [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] yet the [illegible] structure [illegible] [illegible] at the same time. The [illegible] had the [illegible] effect. In [illegible] the present vestry were [illegible] [illegible] the library of the Rev. Dr [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the town. Here [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Building Dates

1091 The church of St. Nicholas consecrated.
1150. Restorations and additions in progress, of which some fragments remain.
1216. Destruction of the church by fire.
Rebuilding possibly begun. Parts are said to remain.
1359. Nave and transepts of existing building finished.
1368. The choir begun.
1394. Chantry of St. Margaret, or Bewick porch.
1400.c. East window—gift of Roger Thornton.
1445.c. Tower and spire finished.
The font: the cover is 1500.c.
1735. Vestry and library.
1783. Rood-screen removed; general destruction of monuments and stall work.
1832. Tower strengthened.
1834. The north porch.
1859 East window rebuilt in new design.
1867. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
1877. Restorations finished.
1887. The reredos.
1889. Rood-screen finished.

Dimensions

Internal length 245 feet. Choir 64 feet wide; nave 74 feet; transept 126 feet. Height of spire 193½ feet.

THE TOWER ARCH

THE FONT.

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THE TRANSEPTS

SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE.

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THE NAVE

THE CHOIR.

THE CHOIR.

MONUMENT OF PETER LE MARECHAL.

Monuments

There are remains of very early and rare grave-covers (note one of c 1250—with a *Budding Cross*) and many ancient tombstones of considerable interest. In St. Margaret's Chapel is the effigy of Peter le Marechal (1322) sword-bearer to Edward I; the Bewick monument (1815) *Bailey*; monument to Dr. Bruce (1892) *Simmonds*, the learned historian of the Roman Wall. In the nave is the remaining end of the Carr monument (1503). In the south transept is the Maddison monument (1640): the Maddisons were an ancient family of wealthy merchants. The Hall family monument (1633) is in the Lady-chapel. Other interesting monuments are to Sir Matthew White Ridley (1813) *Flaxman*; and the Askew family (1796) *Webber*.

Note the *ailettes* on the shoulders of Peter le Marechal. They were worn (to support the heavy headgear) only at this period. There are only two other examples in England. Note also a monument ascribed to Sir Thomas Surtees.

Features to be Noticed

The spire; unsurpassed in the world.

Arcading of south side of nave.

Aisles of chancel are as broad as those of the nave.

Absence of capitals to piers.

Capital of an old pillar in middle transept.

Aisles to north and south transepts.

Unusual number of side chapels, or chantries.

The font and cover with representations of the attributes of St. Nicholas.

Descent of floor from west to east.

An example of ancient glass (1400) of Madonna and Child; only one other similar in the kingdom.

Some good modern glass.

Painting by Tintoretto on the back of the reredos.

Pre-Reformation lectern.

In vestry old engravings and paintings; the *Heyham Bible* of thirteenth century; a modern missal, the work of a lady.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

A.D.

1091 FOUNDATION of CHURCH of ST. NICHOLAS.

1115 The church granted by Henry I to the Canons of Carlisle.

1234 Coal first discovered at Newcastle.

1297 Balliol's homage to Edward I in the church.

1640 Newcastle surrendered to the Scotch.

1647 Charles I delivered to the Parliamentarians by the Scotch at Newcastle.

1781 Birth of George Stephenson.

1849 The High Level bridge built by Robert Stephenson.

1882 FOUNDATION OF THE BISHOPRIC.

Ernest Roland Wilberforce to Chichester.

1896 **Edgar Jacob** to St. Albans.

1903 **Arthur Thomas Lloyd.**

THE EASTERN CHAPEL.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

THE CATHEDRAL FROM RABBIT BANK.

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Ripon

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

UNDER the floor of Ripon Cathedral is one of the most interesting spots to be found in ecclesiastical story, for 'St. Wilfred's Needle' is probably the oldest piece of work as it certainly is the oldest complete chamber attached to any English cathedral. Thirty years after the conversion of King Edwin of Northumbria to Christianity a monastery was founded at Ripon by his nephew Prince Egfrid, who was at one time married to Etheldreda of Ely. The monks were brought from Melrose under their abbot Eadi, among them was the famous Cuthbert. Four years later, in 661, Eata gave place to one of the renowned men of early English history, Wilfred, who long before the Norman invasion introduced Roman civilization. Italian workmen and architecture tastes into England at the Synod of Whitby in 664 was nominated Bishop of Northumbria, but refusing consecration by British bishops he went to Paris, and was consecrated there by Bishop Agilbert. He was away [illegible] and [illegible] on his return [illegible] Ceadda [illegible] he refused to Ripon. In 669 Ceadda resigned, and Wilfred was restored. At Ripon [illegible] the same year [illegible] the [illegible] known by his name [illegible] part.

[illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury divided the diocese into the three sees of Hexham, York, and Lindsey. Wilfred, who had not been consulted, went to Rome to appeal, successfully, against the action. He returned in 680, but did not then recover his bishopric, indeed did not

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Engraving by

come into full possession till six years later. In the meantime in 681 the diocese of Ripon was founded by Theodore with Eadherd as the first bishop. In 703 Wilfred was again deprived and, although seventy years of age, once more set out for Rome. Here he again secured a decision in his favour and returned to Ripon in 705. A synod now decided to leave him Hexham and Ripon, but to deprive him of York. Thereupon he gave up the struggle, went to Mercia as Bishop of Leicester, and died in his monastery at Oundle. His remains were transferred to Ripon, and became a source of great gain from the offerings made at his shrine.

The church at Ripon probably shared in the complete devastation of the Vale of York by the Conqueror, and its history is for a long time a blank. After the conquest the Archbishop of York sometimes resided at Ripon. To Archbishop Thurstan (1114), one of the heroes of the Battle of the Standard, is attributed not only some of the Norman work of the church, but also the foundation of Fountains Abbey on land belonging to the Ripon domain.

The city was visited by Edward I on one of his many warlike journeys. Henry IV came hither with his Court when the plague was raging at Westminster. Here too came Charles I on his way to be crowned at Edinburgh, and upon other occasions later in his reign. Presently the Parliamentary troops occupied the minster, and demolished the glass of the east window.

From the end of the eighth century Ripon formed part of the diocese of York, but in 1836 the first modern bishopric was founded and the see was placed at Ripon. Twenty-five years later the great restoration of the Cathedral was begun under Sir Gilbert Scott, and, not without controversy, was finished in about ten years.

Features to be Noticed

The Saxon crypt or 'St. Wilfred's Needle.'

One of the five widest cathedrals.

Central tower is of two styles joined vertically—a unique feature.

Unfinished alteration of nave arch of central tower.

Window in Markenfield chapel commemorative of the recovery in 1865 of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII.

The sedilia. The stalls.

In the chapter house some interesting alabaster figures.

Among many valuable works in the library will be found a *York Psalter* (1418) with a *Ripon Office of St. Wilfred* and two 'Caxtons.'

Building Dates

Of Saxon work there remains the crypt or 'Wilfred's Needle.' *Norman* work is to be seen in part of the choir, and, possibly, in the lower storey of the apse.

1154-81. The church re-built under Archbishop Roger de Pont l'Evêque. Now remaining: the transepts, half the central tower, portions of nave, choir, and chapter-house.

1227.c. West towers and west front—Archbishop Gray.
The towers were surmounted with spires of wood and lead which were subsequently removed.

1286-96. East end of choir rebuilt.

1318. Scots set fire to the building.

1325.c. Repairs by Archbishop William de Melton.

1375. Further damage by fire.

1396-7. Central spire rebuilt.

1450.c. Central tower partly rebuilt.

1489. Stall work begun.

1494. The rood-screen.

1503.c. Rebuilding of nave begun.

1540.c. West end of choir finished.

1593. Spire partly destroyed by lightning.

1660. Fall of central spire.

1664. Spires removed from western towers.

1797. Battlements and pinnacles to western towers.

1829. Alterations under Blore.

1830. Remains of Archbishop's palace pulled down, and present court built.

1842. Some preservative work done.

1861. Sir Gilbert Scott's work begun.
The west front altered.

1869. Restorations finished.

Dimensions

Length (interior) 270 feet. Nave: length 134 feet; width 87 feet; height 88 feet. Height of towers 110 feet.

Monuments

There are monuments or memorials to: Sir Thomas Markenfield, only example in England bearing a collar of park pallings and stag couchant, the badge of Henry IV; Sir Thomas and Lady Markenfield (1497); Moses Fowler (1668) first Dean of Ripon; Anthony Higgin (1629) second Dean and founder of the present library; Hugh Ripley (1[illegible]) first Mayor of Ripon; Sir John Mallory of Studley, who defended Skipton Castle for Charles I, and delivered Ripon from Sir Thomas Mauleverer; John Aislabie of Studley, Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time of the South Sea Bubble; Sir Edward Blacket, monument of eighteenth century proportions. A slab in nave with figure of man and hoe is supposed to be that of an Irish prince who returning from Palestine died at Ripon.

THE WEST FRONT.

THE NORTH SIDE.

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THE NAVE

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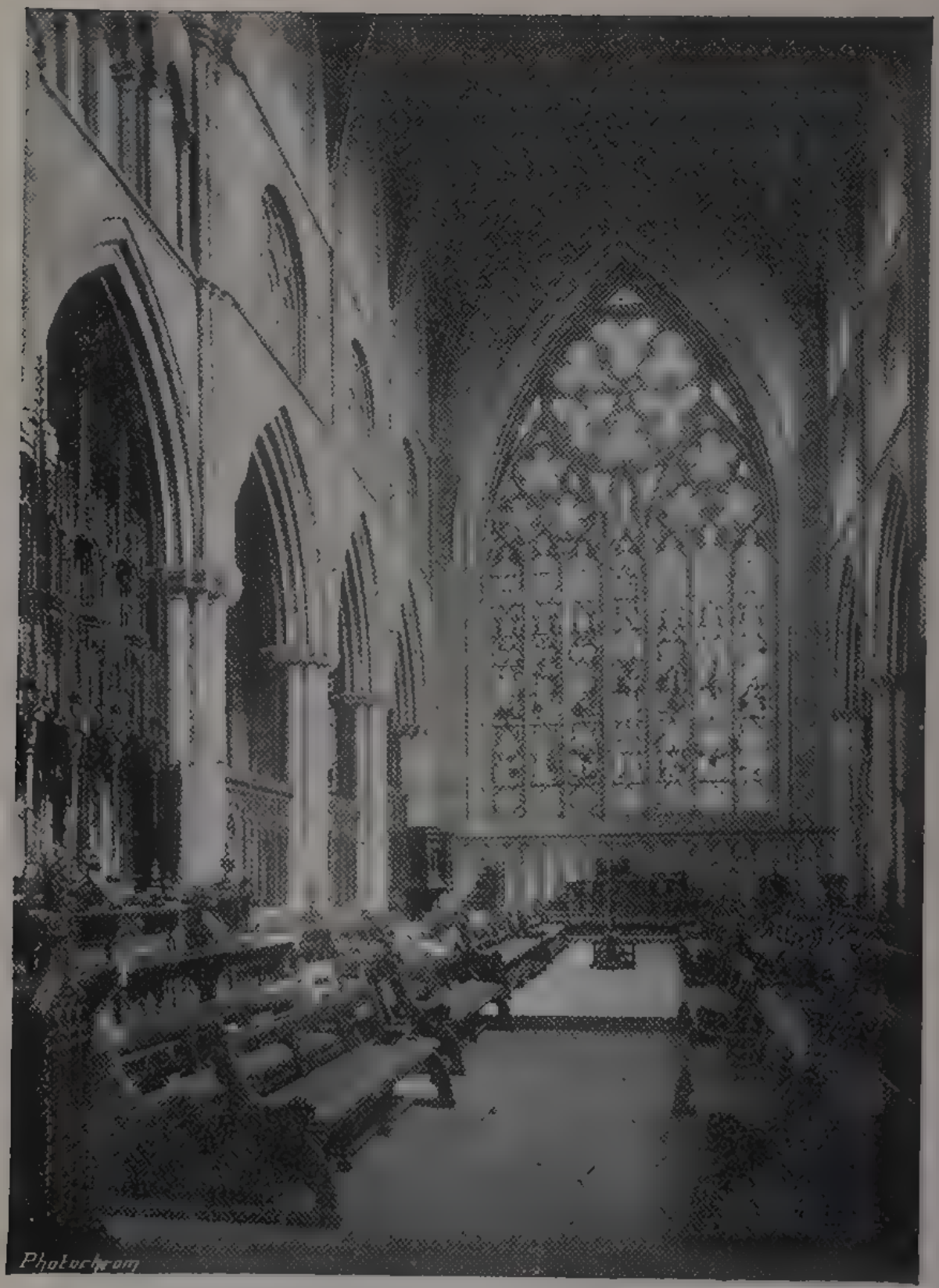

THE CHOIR.

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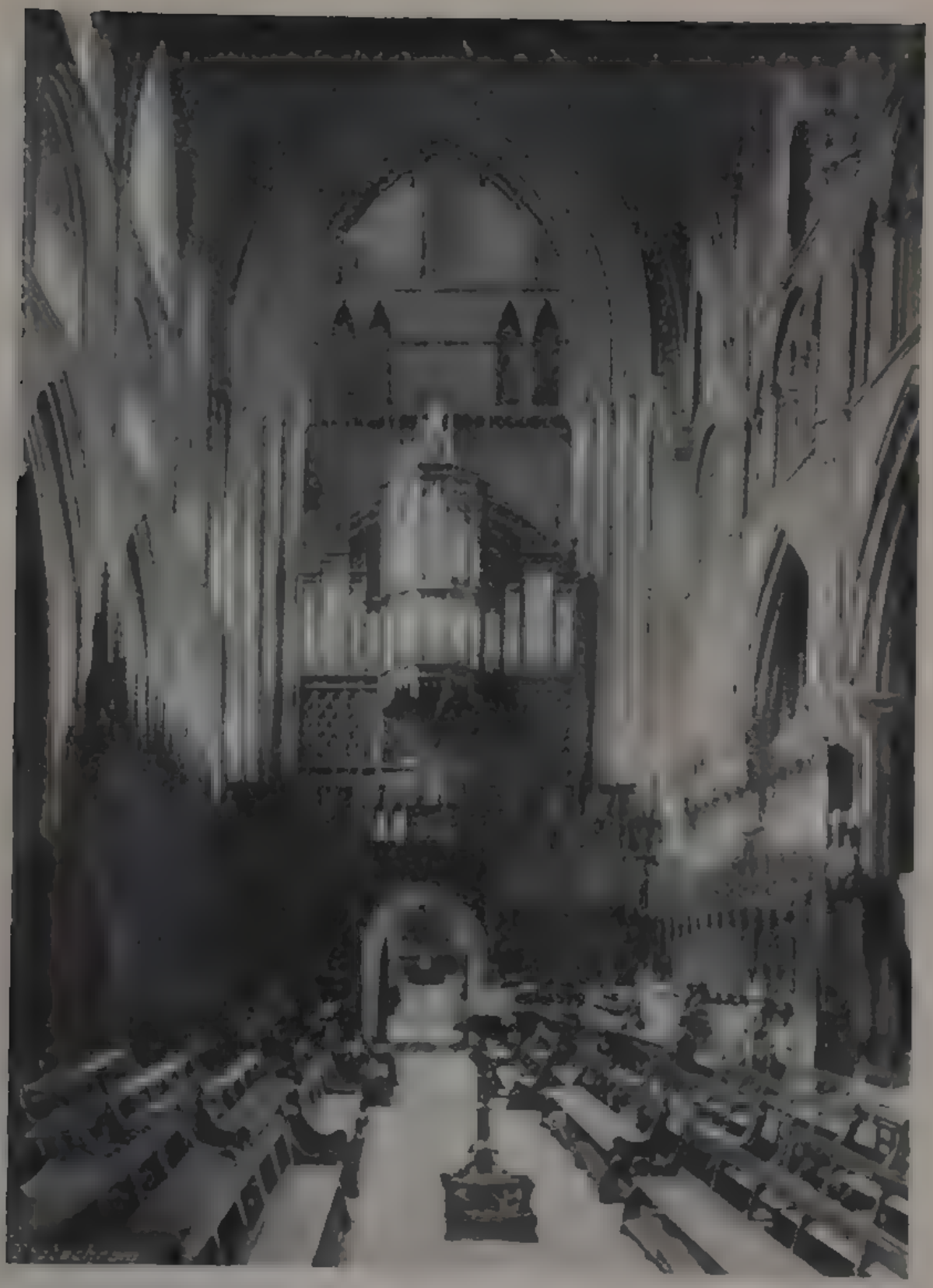

THE CHOIR

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THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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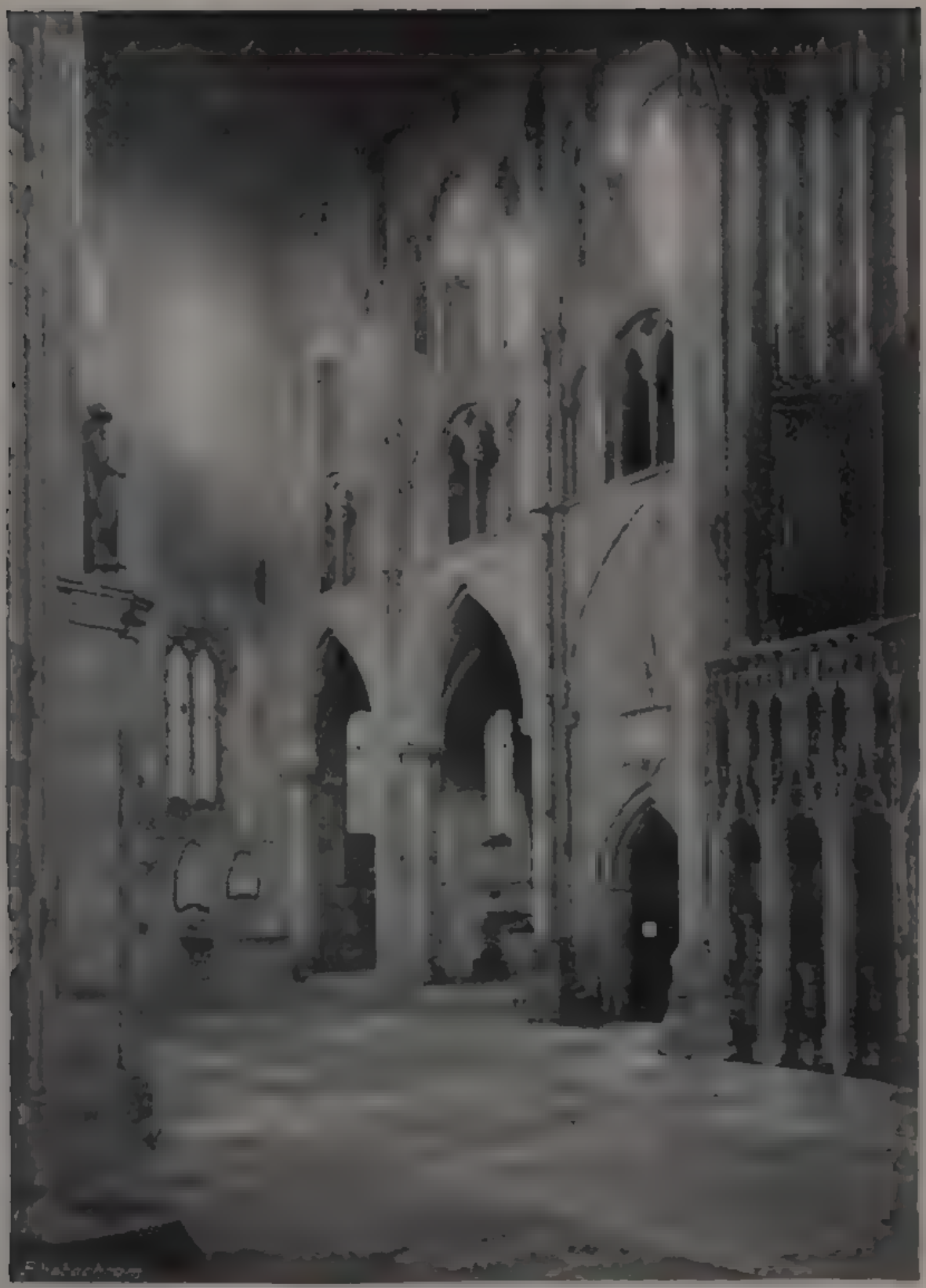


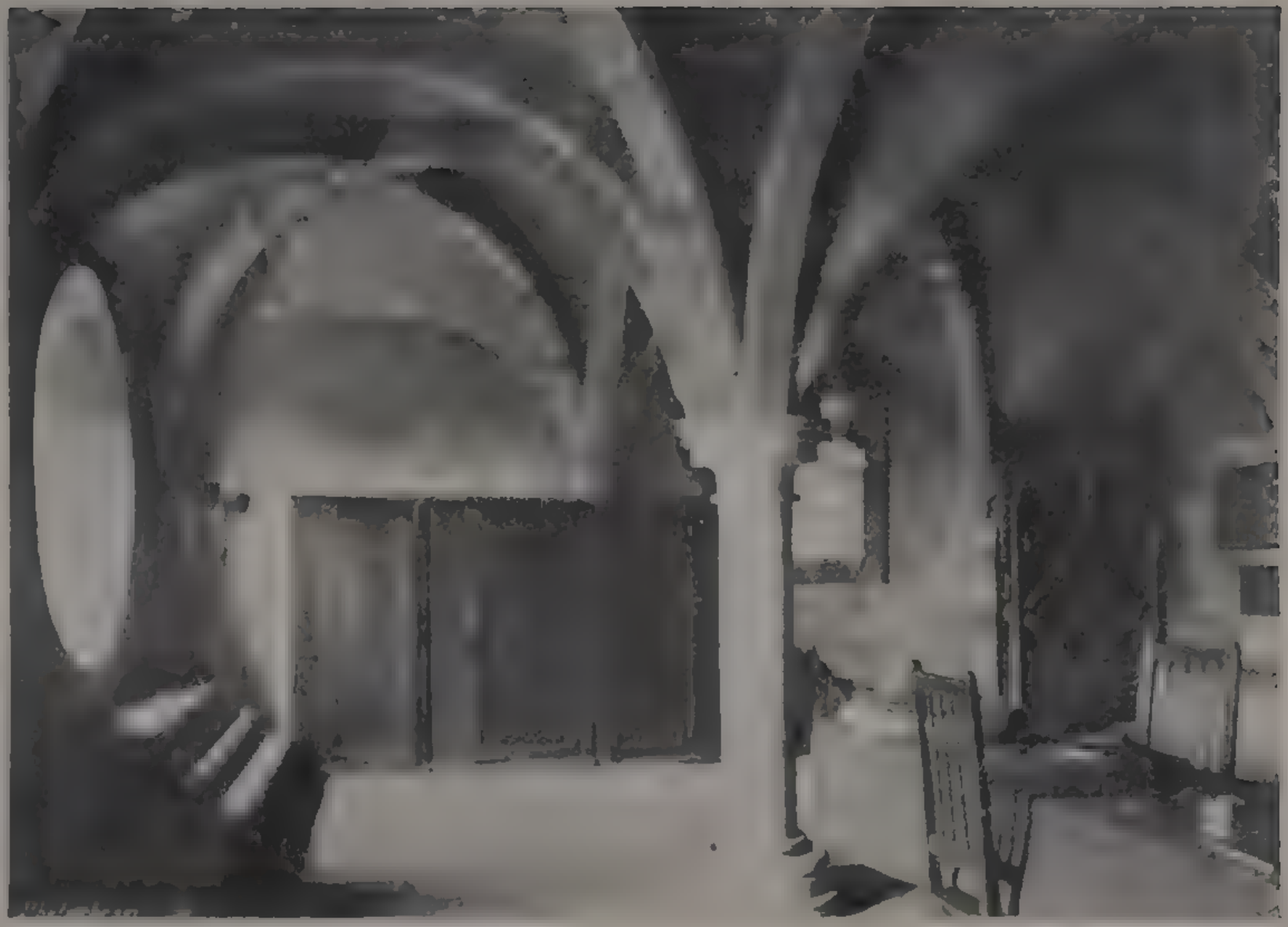
THE NORTH TRANSEPT

Historical Notes

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

A.D.

627. CONVERSION OF NORTHUMBRIA.
657. Monastery founded at Ripon.
Eata : first Abbot of Ripon.
661. **Wilfred** becomes Abbot.
664. Synod of Straenschalch (Whitby) nominates Wilfred Bishop of Northumbria.
678. Archbp. Theodore of Canterbury divides the diocese.
709. Return of Wilfred to Mercia.
860. The Danes burn Ripon.
937. Ripon made a place of sanctuary by King Athelstan.
948. Destruction of Wilfred's Monastery by King Eadred.
950. Archbishop Odo said to have removed Wilfred's bones to Canterbury.
995. Cuthbert's body rested on its way to Durham.
1070. The Vale of York laid waste by the Conqueror.
1138. Battle of the Standard. *The name is derived from the banners of the churches of York, Ripon, and Beverley.*
1224. Translation of the relics of St. Wilfrid by Archbishop Walter de Gray.
1230. PREBEND OF STANWICK FOUNDED.
The Canons of Stanwick resided in Ripon and ruled the choir.
1279. Anthony Bek, afterwards the great Bishop of Durham, a Canon of Ripon.
1319. Ripon taken by the Scots; the church fortified.
1405. Court of Henry IV resides at Ripon.
1539. Suppression of Fountains Abbey, under Abbot Bradley, who was also Canon of Ripon.
1547. Ripon College dissolved.
1608. FOUNDATION OF JAMES I.
1660. John Wilkins dean. He married a sister of Cromwell; was one of the founders of the Royal Society; afterwards Bishop of Chester.
1675. Thomas Cartwright dean. He was afterwards Bishop of Chester and a warm supporter of James II. He presided at one time over the Church at Geneva.
1836. FOUNDATION OF THE MODERN BISHOPRIC.
Charles Thomas Longley: first bishop of Ripon since the eighth century; to Durham 1856; to York 1860; Canterbury 1862.
1857. **Robert Bickersteth.**
1884. **William Boyd-Carpenter,**



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE

FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

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The Photochrom Co.,

THE REFECTORY, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

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THE CELLARIUM, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

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Liverpool

Liverpool Cathedral

Exactly in proportion as we love the romance and art of our old English cathedrals shall we be disappointed with St. Peter's, Liverpool, the episcopal church of one of the most important dioceses of the kingdom. All sense of charm is missing, and although the date and style are Wren's, there is nothing of the dignity and spaciousness so characteristic of the great architect of the Renaissance. There is some good carving in the interior which is said to be the work of Grinling Gibbons, but its beauty is lost in the general gloom of the surroundings. So insignificant is the building that in the leading English handbook it is not even mentioned, cathedral though it be. No monuments recall any great names, and yet the building is not altogether void of historic interest, no English cathedral can be. Here William Ewart Gladstone was baptized. Here was heard for the first time in England Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*, which in 1835 was performed under Sir George Smart. Nor should it be forgotten that at one time its organist was Mr. Maybrick, better known as "Stephen Adams," the composer of *The Warrior Bold*, *The Owl*, and other popular ballads.

In 1699 an Act of Parliament constituted Liverpool a separate parish, and in 1704 the Church of St. Peter was consecrated. The diocese of Liverpool was established in 1880 by Order in Council and St. Peter's became the Cathedral. The first bishop was Dr. John Charles Ryle, who was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. Francis James Chavasse. For twenty-three years this great city has been trying to secure a cathedral worthy of its dignity and importance, and at last has attained success. What can be happier in association of idea than the fact of the appointed architect Mr. E. Gilbert Scott being a grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott, the celebrated restorer of the Victorian era? Liverpool, so renowned for her commerce, her music, her art, the birthplace of William Roscoe and of Gladstone, will have in due time a cathedral of which its citizens may be proud and in which the Church of England will rejoice. In size, length 4[illegible] feet, width [illegible] feet, western towers 275 feet, it will rival the largest ancient cathedrals. Many years will pass before the day of consecration when in a larger edition of this little book another pen will tell the tale of the accomplishment of the great work which at the present time [illegible] is so full of promise.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Wakefield

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

Engraving by
[illegible] Co.,
[illegible]

BUILDING IN PROGRESS, 1903.

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Wakefield Cathedral

Mention is made in Domesday Book of a church at Wakefield, and remains of Norman and twelfth century work are still to be seen in the Cathedral. The present building, the main features of which are *Perpendicular*, was consecrated in 1329 by William de Melton, Archbishop of York, and enlarged in 1470. Like nearly all English cathedrals it was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and the spire (247 feet high) was rebuilt in 1860. There are not many features to which special attention can be drawn, but the modern glass by Kemp is good.

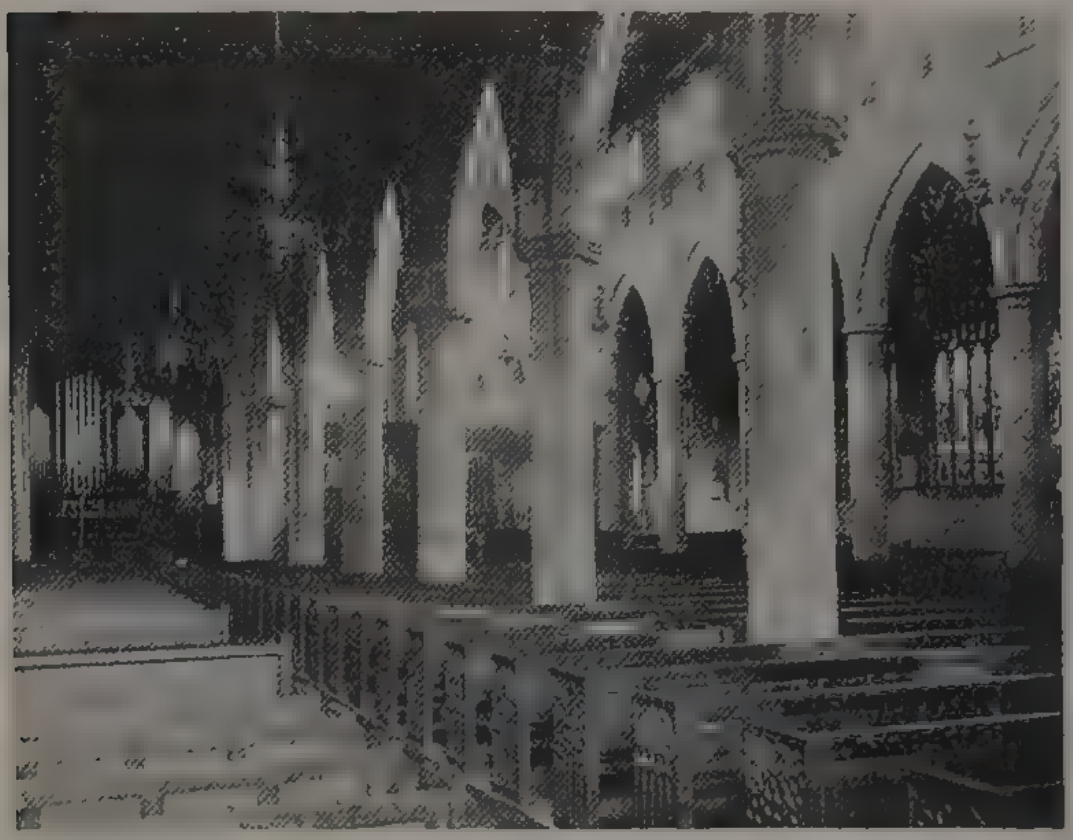
The diocese of Wakefield was formed under the Bishoprics Act 1877, but it was not until 1888 that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners certified to Her Majesty Queen Victoria that the endowment was complete, and by Order in Council the Bishopric was founded on May 17, 1888, with the Parish Church of All Saints as the Cathedral. The first bishop was Dr. Walsham How, who had been Bishop of Bedford. Dr. How died August 1[illegible], 1897, and was succeeded by Dr. George Rodney Eden. In October a public meeting had been held in the Town Hall, Wakefield, to consider a scheme for a memorial to Dr. How, and it was decided to enlarge the Cathedral and to place within it a recumbent effigy of the late Bishop. These works are now (1903) in progress.

The river Calder is crossed at Wakefield by a stone bridge of nine arches built in the reign of Edward III. In the centre of the bridge is a beautiful chapel which is [illegible] supposed to have been erected by Edward IV. The battle of Wakefield between Margaret of Anjou and Richard Duke of York in which the latter was slain was fought on December 30, 1460. During the Parliamentary wars Wakefield suffered severely, having been alternately in the hands of the Royalist and Parliamentary parties.

Wakefield was the birthplace of some very great men, the most famous perhaps being John Radcliffe who was born [illegible]. He was educated at University College, Oxford, became a Fellow of [illegible] and bequeathed the bulk of his large property to the Radcliffe Library and other public uses. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford 1715 and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1737, was also born at Wakefield. Richard Bentley, Scholar and Master of Trinity (1700-4), was educated at the Grammar School there.

It would be delightful to believe that when Oliver Goldsmith wrote his only novel he had the Parish Church

of All Saints, Wakefield, in mind. Christ Church, Oxford, we find in Shakespeare; other cathedrals, more or less disguised, in other writers, but nowhere in English literature is there a picture associated with a cathedral city surpassing that of the Vicar of Wakefield: 'The profits of my living, which amounted to but thirty-five pounds a year, I made over to the orphans and widows of the clergy of our diocese; for having a fortune of my own, I was careless of temporalities, and felt a secret pleasure in doing my duty without reward. I also set a resolution of keeping no curate, and of being acquainted with every man in the parish, exhorting the married men to temperance and the bachelors to matrimony; so that in a few years it was a common saying, there were three strange wants at Wakefield: a parson wanting pride, young men wanting wives, and ale-houses wanting customers.' But the idea must be abandoned, for Goldy's Vicar was probably never seen in Wakefield.



ACROSS THE NAVE.

Sodor and Man

ST. PATRICK'S ISLE.

SODOR AND MAN is the oldest British see, dating as it does from the year 447 when St. Patrick landed at Peel and consecrated one of his followers bishop of the island. The new prelate took the name of Germanus after the great Bishop of Auxerre who was held in special reverence at that time, and who with Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, had been sent by Pope Celestine to suppress the Pelagian heresy in Britain. The Isle of Man was subdued by Edwin, King of Northumbria, about 620, and by Magnus of Norway in 1098, who founded a diocese for the Sodorenses or Southern Isles, the Hebrides. This diocese was united with that of the Isle of Man about 1113 from which date there is an unbroken line of Bishops of Sodor and Man.

Nicholas Brakespeare, when cardinal, made the united diocese subject to Nidaros, the modern Trondhjem in Norway. The Sodorenses were separated from Man early in the fifteenth century, but the name Sodor had been given to Peel Island and was now retained in the style of the see. In 1408 by Papal bull Man became subject to York; in 1542 Henry VIII, ignoring the action of Rome, also placed the Isle of Man under the same jurisdiction (originally through Dublin it was a dependant of Canterbury). The modern name of the Bishopric of Man "Sodor and Man" seems to have arisen from a mistake of

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Engraving by
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a legal draughtsman in the seventeenth century, who was ignorant that Man was ecclesiastically called Sodor. The full title of the see at the present day is *Bishop of the Isle of Man*, or *Sodor and Man*, and *Episcopus Sodorensis et Manensis*.

Of the earlier cathedrals nothing is known and there are no remains. Sir Walter Scott says in *Peveril of the Peak*: 'There were besides the castle itself, two cathedral churches, dedicated the earlier to St Patrick, the latter to St Germain, besides two smaller churches, all of which had become, even in that day, more or less ruinous.' Only one now exists, St. Germain's and that is still a ruin. The choir is the oldest part and is attributed to Bishop Simon (1247). The nave and transepts are later. Suggestions have been made for the restoration of the building but happily they have come to nothing, and a most picturesque ruin has been saved.

Bishop Simon was buried in his Cathedral, and the last to be buried there was Bishop Rutter (1662), the friend of Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, whom he assisted in the defence of Lathom House against the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax. A child only six months old, of Bishop Wilson's is buried here, of whom he makes mention in his diary: 'June 3, 1706, my little Alice died.' In the nave there is a Runic stone with inscription 'Gaut partly destroyed raised this cross to his wife, Astrith, the daughter of Utr.'

Beneath the Cathedral is a crypt which until 1780 served as a subterranean prison. In a note to *Peveril of the Peak* it is described as 'certainly one of the most dreadful places that imagination can form. Here Eleanor Cobham wife of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Strange's presumptuous dame, unnatural Eleanor, was imprisoned for fourteen years for witchcraft. And here several Quakers were confined during the persecution of 1664.'

The bishop has a seat in the House of Lords, but no vote. Lord Auckland Bishop (1879–84) sat and voted by right of his barony. Bishop Wilson, whose epitaph is the epitome of the Church of England translated the Gospels to Manx, and was a general benefactor. It was he who stopped the use of the Cathedral for touching the church of any of the parish.

Dimensions

Total length 114 feet. Chancel 36 feet, nave 52 feet

THE CATHEDRAL AND PEEL CASTLE.

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THE CROSSING

Engraving by
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PEEL AND ST. PATRICK'S ISLE.

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Notes on the Cathedrals

LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO., LTD
1904

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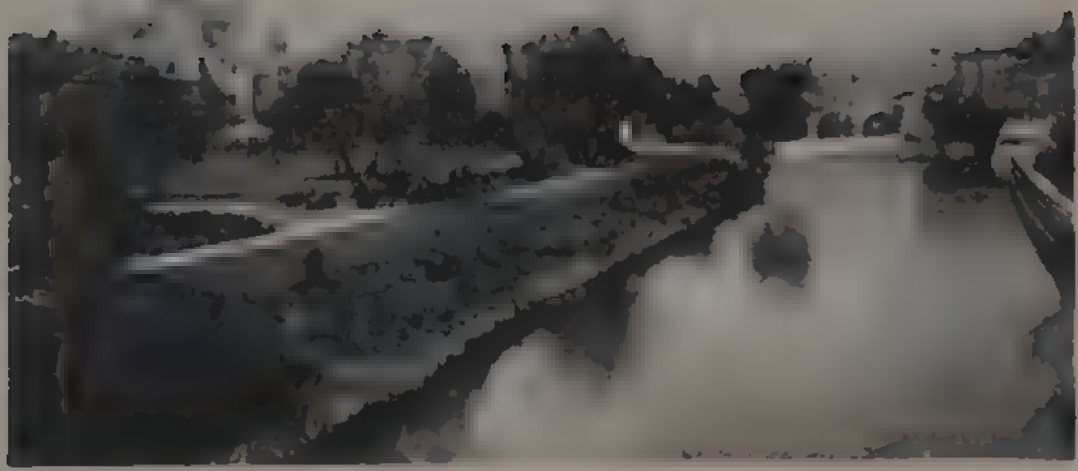
Bath Abbey



THE ABBEY FROM NORTH PARADE BRIDGE.

The modern City of Bath was the Roman Aquae Sulis. Here the conquerors attracted by the genial climate of the Avon valley, established themselves, and built not only a complete series of baths but a magnificent temple to Sul Minerva. The baths, more or less altered, we can still see, but of the temple there remain only the fragments in the museum. Early Christian tradition tells of the foundation of a nunnery by King Osric at Bath in 676. A hundred years later Offa King of Mercia certainly established a college of secular canons here, who in the tenth century gave place to Benedictine monks. King Edgar came to Bath in the year 973 and was crowned in the Abbey Church on Whitsunday of that year. In commemoration of this event a citizen, King of Bath, was elected on every Whitsunday, a custom which continued even to Leland's time.

From the Norman Conquest onward the history of Bath Abbey is closely knit to that of the Cathedral at Wells, and although there have been many changes, the diocese to-day bears the historic title of Bath and Wells. The Abbey Church is therefore included in the series of *Notes on the Cathedrals*. John of Villula, a native of Tours, where as a doctor he had amassed a considerable fortune, was appointed Bishop of Wells in 1088 and removed the place of the see to Bath Abbey, the rights of which he had

THE ABBEY FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.

purchased from William Rufus. This removal caused serious discord between the men of the two places, and it was not until 1218 that the question was finally settled and the unbroken succession of Bishops of Bath and Wells began. John of Villula rebuilt the Abbey Church in considerable magnificence; a few fragments of this remain. The present building was begun by Bishop Oliver King, who was translated from Exeter in 1495. He is said to have been moved to do this by a dream in which he heard a voice saying 'Let an Olive establish the crown and a King restore the church.' The representation of the vision was sculptured by the bishop on the west front of the Church. The building of the Church, which was shorter by the chancel than that of John of Villula, was continued by Prior William Bird and Prior Holloway, but before it was finished the Commissioners of Henry VIII arrived. Everything of value was sold, the building remaining roofless until 1572, and it was not until the time of Bishop Montague (1606-16) that the Church was fully restored.

In 1860 Sir Gilbert Scott was appointed architect, and between 1864 and 1874 the sum of £57000 was expended on the building. Among other works was the vaulting in stone of nave and transept to match the choir, the plaster ceilings of Bishop Montague being removed, as were also the organ screen and galleries.

Dimensions

Length 225 feet, width across transept 124 feet, height 78 feet. Height of tower 162 feet.

THE ABBEY AND GRAND PUMP-ROOM.

Engraving by
[illegible]

Kegan Paul & Co.
The Photochrom Co.
London

THE WEST FRONT.

EASTWARD VIEW OF INTERIOR.

Engraving by
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THE REREDOS.

Engraving by
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THE WEST WINDOW.

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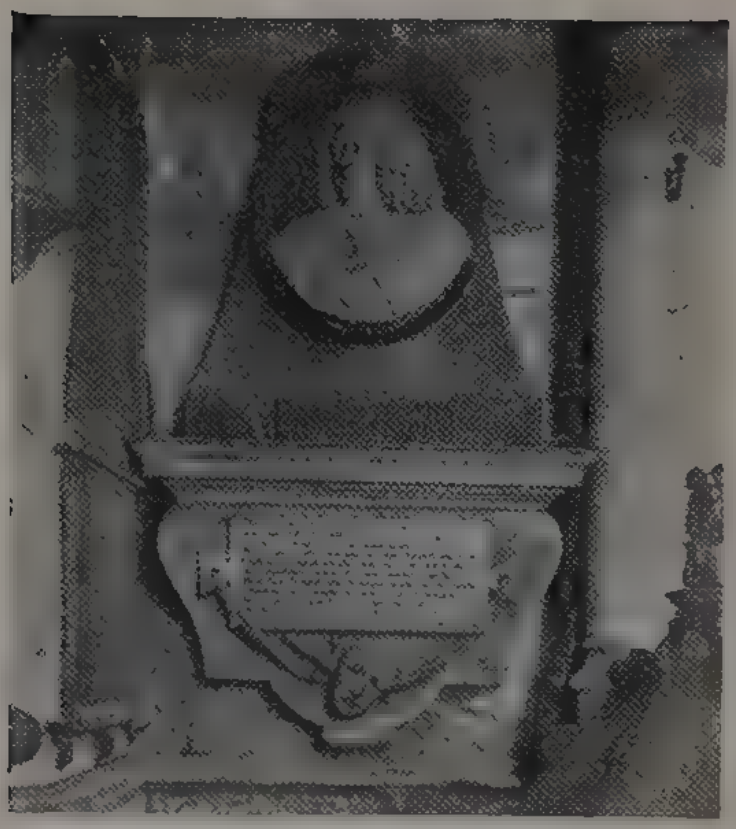
PART OF ORGAN



QUIN'S MONUMENT.

Monuments

No church except Westminster Abbey contains so many monuments. The most important are those to Prior William Birde (1525) and Bishop Montague (1616). Others are to: Bartholomew Barnes (1608); the wife of Sir William Waller of Civil Wars fame; Quin the actor (1760), with inscription by Garrick; Beau Nash (1761); John Palmer, a Bath brewer, who first suggested mail coaches; Hon. W. Bingham (*Flaxman*); William Hoare (1792) one of the first R.A.'s (*Chantrey*); Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton (*Chantrey*); Lady Miller (*Bacon*); Rauzzini, musician, teacher of Braham, and Incledon; Colonel Champion (*Nollekens*); Dr Sibthorp (1796) Regius Professor of Botany at Oxford; Dr. Haweis (1820) founder of the London Missionary Society; Thomas Malthus (1834); and many others. So many in fact as to give rise to the couplet—

These walls, so full of monument and bust,
Show how Bath waters serve to lay the dust.

MONUMENT OF BISHOP MONTAGUE

MONUMENT OF LADY WALLER.

Engraving by
[illegible] m C.
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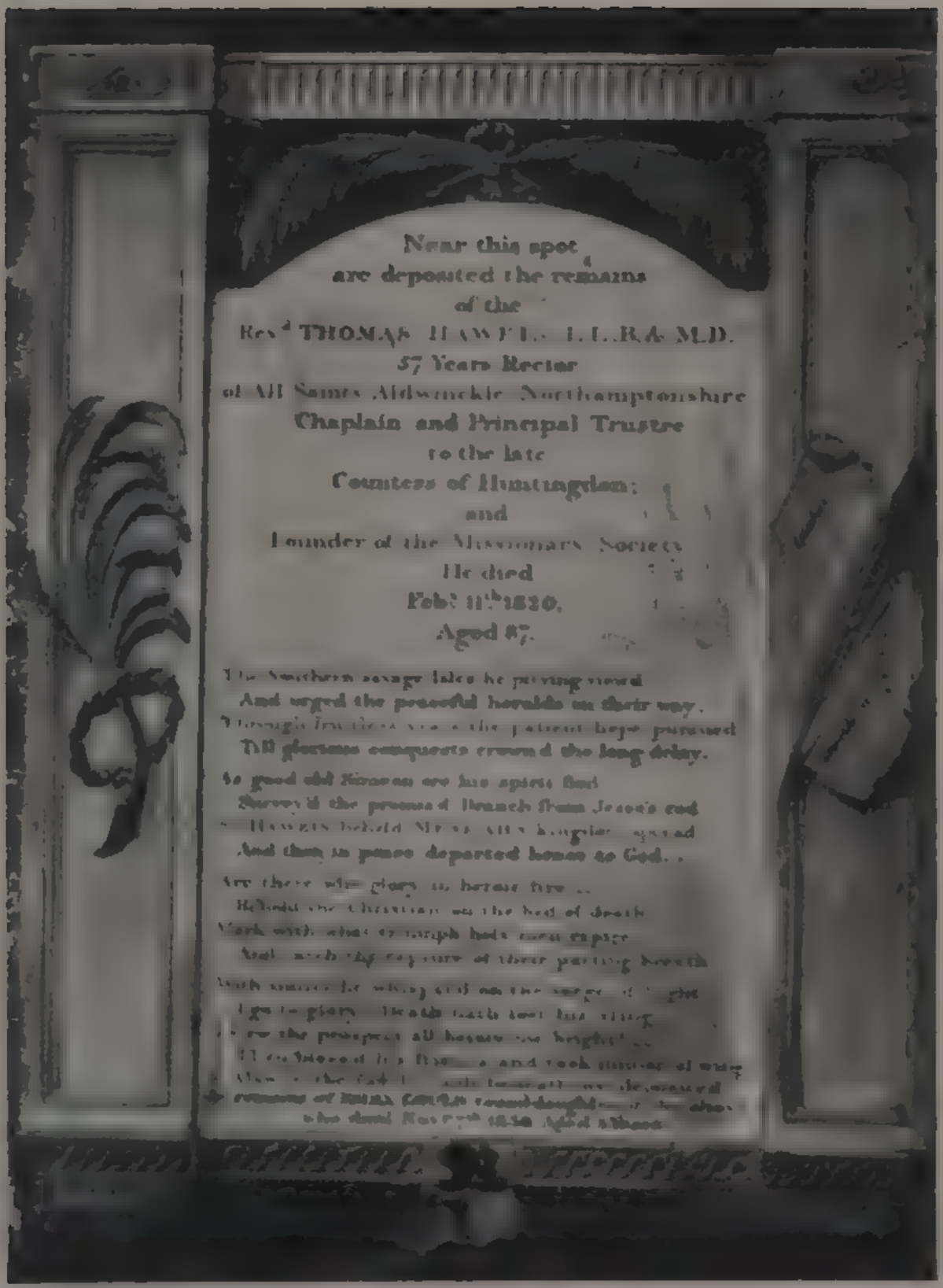

MONUMENT OF DR. HAWEIS

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MONUMENT OF WILLIAM HOARE.

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THE ABBEY FROM THE BATHS.

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THE ABBEY FROM BEECHEN CLIFF.

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Bristol

THE WEST FRONT

Bristol was one of the sees founded by Henry VIII, and like Oxford the Cathedral was originally the church of an Augustinian monastery. The monastery was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzharding, afterwards Lord Berkeley. In 1148 the new building was so far ready that six monks from Westmore were inducted. Fitzharding in 1150 by a charter which is still preserved in Berkeley Castle received from Henry II the forfeited estate of Roger de Berkeley, and was thus enabled to complete the building with considerable elaboration. Fitzharding became [illegible] of his own monastery, and died there in 1170. His descendants, the Barons of Berkeley, were great benefactors of the monastery, and many of them lie buried in the Cathedral.

Under Abbot Knowle (1306–1332) the greater part of the [illegible] was [illegible]. This Abbot refused to receive the body of the murdered Edward II which consequently was taken [illegible] to Gloucester. The king's tomb became a place of pilgrimage, and the offerings there made enabled the monks to adorn the church with exceptional magnificence. In 1538 the monastery was dissolved; four years later the church became the Cathedral of the new diocese of Bristol. So it continued until 1836 when it was united to Gloucester, and in 1889 was again made an independent see by Mr. Gladstone's Bill to the bishop's income [illegible] being raised. This was accomplished in 1897.

THE CENTRAL TOWER AND SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

The most stirring event in connexion with the see was the riot of 1831. On Sunday Oct. 30 the trouble began by the entrance into the city of Sir Charles Wetherell, the Recorder, an opponent of the Reform Bill. The palace of the Bishop, who had voted against the Bill, was fired and destroyed, the Cathedral itself being saved by the courage of the sub-sacrist, William Phillips.

There are some very great and interesting names in connexion with the City of Bristol and with the Cathedral. That of Edward Colston, the great philanthropist, is recalled to all general readers at least once a year by the famous "Colston" banquet. A window commemorates him in the Cathedral and the south-west tower is dedicated to his memory. The north-west tower bears the name of Bishop Butler, one of the most distinguished English Churchmen. Born at Wantage of Dissenting parents [illegible] he was at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1714, published [illegible] *Kenwick* [illegible] Bishop of Bristol. Here he remained for twelve years [illegible] Dean of St. Paul's. He [illegible] was [illegible] Durham [illegible] Bath [illegible] Thomas Southey was born [illegible] in the Cathedral. He was buried at Keswick.

Features to be Noticed

[illegible] windows [illegible] five on each side. [illegible] The absence of triforium [illegible] flying buttresses [illegible] Skeleton vaulting [illegible] The east window [illegible] Misericord [illegible] Good [illegible] Berkeley [illegible] The chapter house is now forty-two feet long; originally it was seventy-one feet.

Building Dates

1142. Original church of Robert Fitzharding: there are considerable remains, including gateway to the abbot's lodging.
1155-70. The chapter-house, and the lower part of the great gateway. The latter may possibly have been rebuilt in the sixteenth century.
1216-34. The Elder Lady-chapel.
1250.c. Window in north transept—replaced later.
1290.c. East end of Elder Lady-chapel.
1298-1332. Norman choir replaced by existing building—Abbot Knowle.
1332-41. Chapels on south side of choir.
1466-71. *Decorated* work of transept. Central tower.
1480-1515. Transept window, and possibly lantern windows —Abbot Newland. Roof of north transept.
1515-26. Vaulting of south transept.
1540. Norman nave destroyed.
1536-37. Ornamental work of Lady-chapel.
1655. Repairs.
1670. Further repairs to church and prebends' houses.
1681-5. Church repaved by Edward Colston. East end of choir painted.
1831. Paving of chapter-house after riots.
1839. The reredos of Lady-chapel restored.
1847. East window restored.
1852. Restoration of the choir.
1860. Sir Gilbert Scott consulted.
1866. Mr. G. E. Street appointed architect.
1868. Present nave begun—finished 1877.
1888. Abbey gateway and tower restored under Mr. Pearson.
1890. North transept restored. The Colston window (the glass is by Powell).
1892. Central tower and Elder Lady-chapel restored.
1899. The reredos.
1903. The sedilia.

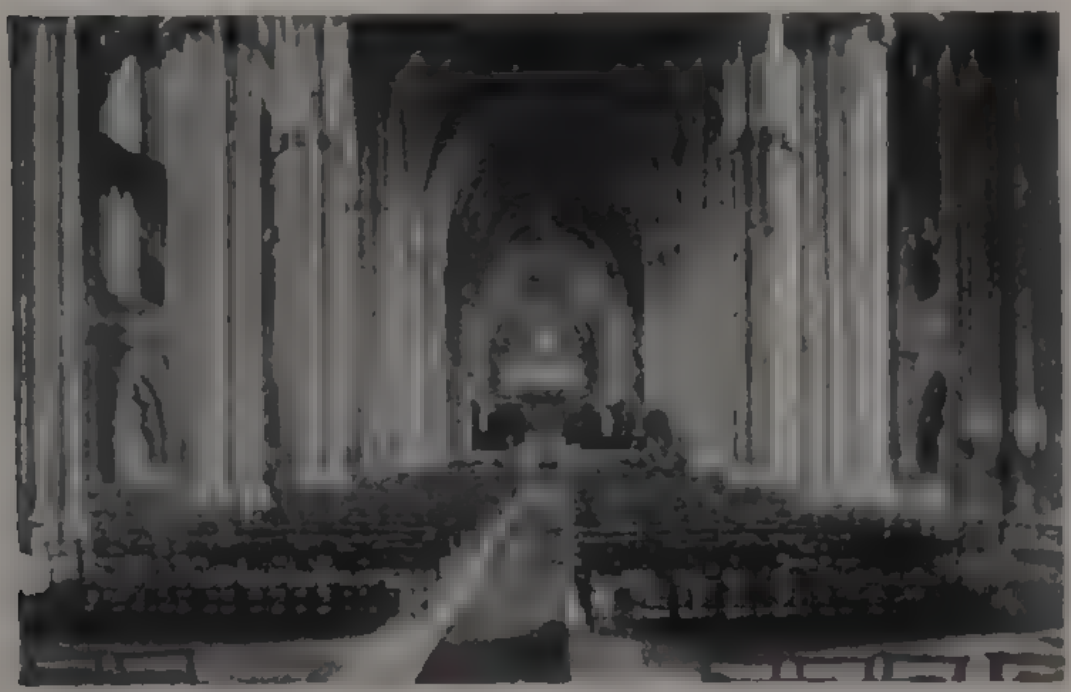
Monuments

A tablet commemorates Robert Fitzharding. There are several monuments to members of the Berkeley family, among them, Thomas, Lord Berkeley (1243); Maurice, Lord Berkeley (1281); Thomas, Lord Berkeley (1321); Maurice, Lord Berkeley (1368). Other interesting memorials are to: Abbot Newbury (1473); Abbot Hunt (1481); the

Newton Family. Sir Robert Codrington (1618) his wife and their seventeen children, Sir Charles Vaughan (1630), Mary Mason (1767) with lines by her husband, and Gray, William Powell (1769) the tragedian, Mrs. Draper, Sterne's *Eliza* who died in 1778 (*Bacon*), the father and mother of Macready the tragedian. The Rev. John Eagles poet, and a translator of Homer, Catherine Vernon, formed by nature to attract attention and invite respect (*Bacon*). Cowper's Lady Hesketh who died at Clifton (1800), Elizabeth Stanhope (*Westmacott*), Mrs. Crawford (*Chantrey*), Mrs. Middleton (*Bailey*), William Phillips subsacrist of 1831, Southey (1843) the poet, members of the Porter family including Jane and Anna Maria the novelists, Mary Carpenter (1877) the philanthropist, Catherine Winkworth authoress of *Lyra Germanica*, E. J. Fargus, Hugh Conway (1885) author of *Called Back*, Samuel Morley M.P. for Bristol during the Gladstonian era, and W. Muller. Other monuments will be found under "Historical Notes," the inscription on that of Bishop Butler is by Southey.

Dimensions

Total external length 300 feet. Nave length 125 feet, width 69 feet, height 52 feet. Height of Tower 127 feet.



THE NAVE

44 THE NAVE.

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S[illegible]H AISLE OF CHOIR

VAULTING IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE BERKELEY CHAPEL.

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ENTRANCE TO LADY CHAPEL

THE LADY-CHAPEL.

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Historical Notes

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

1142. FOUNDATION OF THE MONASTERY by Robert Fitzharding.

1155. Fitzharding becomes Lord Berkeley.

1170. Death of Fitzharding.

1332. Bristol becomes a mitred abbey.

*__John Snow__: the only Abbot of Bristol who sat in Parliament.

*1481. __John de Newland__: the 'Good Abbot'; he compiled a register of events in connexion with the Abbey.

1538. Dissolution of the Monastery.

1542. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF BRISTOL.

*__Paul Bush__: the first bishop; during his episcopate the see was robbed of the valuable manor of Leigh; deposed by Queen Mary on account of his marriage, although his wife was dead.

1554. __John Holyman__: educated at New College, Oxford; a Benedictine of Reading.

1558-89. See vacant; the bishops of Gloucester officiated *in commendam*.

1589. __Richard Fletcher__: as Dean of Peterborough, present at the execution of Mary Queen of Scots; to Worcester 1593; London 1595; he died from excessive use of tobacco; father of John Fletcher the dramatist.

1593-1603. See vacant.

1603. __John Thornborough__: Bishop of Limerick and Dean of York; he retained both offices at same time as his Bristol episcopate; to Worcester.

1617. __Nicholas Felton__: one of the revisers of King James's Bible; to Ely 1619.

1619. __Roland Searchfield__: Chaplain of James I; fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

1623. __Robert Wright__: Canon of Wells, and Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; to Lichfield 1632; imprisoned by the House of Commons, deprived; fought against Parliamentarians.

1633. __George Coke__: brother of John Coke, Secretary of State under James I; to Hereford 1636.

1637. __Robert Skinner__: to Oxford 1641; to Worcester.

1642 **Thomas Westfield**: Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge, Archdeacon of St. Albans, a learned and powerful preacher, he preached a Latin sermon at the opening of Sion College, favourite of James I, ejected by Parliament 1644.

1644 **Thomas Howell** Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, consecrated at Oxford during the siege.

1646-60. See vacant.

ENTRANCE TO THE VESTIBULE OF THE BERKELEY CHAPEL.

1661 **Gilbert Ironside.**

1663 **Guy Carleton** Dean of Carlisle, to Chichester

1670 **William Gulston** Rector of Symmondsbury, [illegible]

1684 **John Lake** Fellow of Sidney and Master fought for Charles I; to Chichester 1685; one of the Seven Bishops; a Nonjuror and deprived.

1685. **Sir John Trelawney**, one of the Seven Bishops; hero of the song

And shall Trelawney die?
And shall Trelawney die?
There's twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will know the reason why.

to Exeter 1689; Winchester 1707, buried in the church of Pelynt, Cornwall, where his pastoral staff is preserved.

1689. **Gilbert Ironside** son of the former bishop; Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; to Hereford 1691.

1691. **John Hall**: Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, to which college he left his library, Margaret Professor of Divinity; a Puritan 'who could bring all the Catechism of the Westminster Assembly out of the Catechism of the Church of England'; buried in St. Aldate's, Oxford.

1710. **John Robinson**: Dean of Windsor, to London 1714.

1714. **George Smallridge**: Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, where he is buried.

1719 **Hugh Boulter** Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; to Armagh 1724.

1724. **William Bradshaw**: Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

1733. **Charles Cecil**, to Bangor 1734.

1735. **Thomas Secker**: to Oxford 1737; Canterbury 1758.

1737. **Thomas Gooch**: to Norwich 1738, to Ely 1748.

1738. **Joseph Butler**: author of *The Analogy of Religion* (1736), Dean of St. Paul's 1740; to Durham 1750.

1750. **John Conybeare**: also Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

1827. **Robert Gray**: during his rule the great riots occurred.

1836. The see united with Gloucester

James Henry Monk: first Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

1856. **Charles Baring** to Durham 1861.

1861. **William Thomson** to York 1862.

1862. **Charles John Ellicott.**

1897. The two sees separated.

1898. **George Forrest Browne.**

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Engraving by
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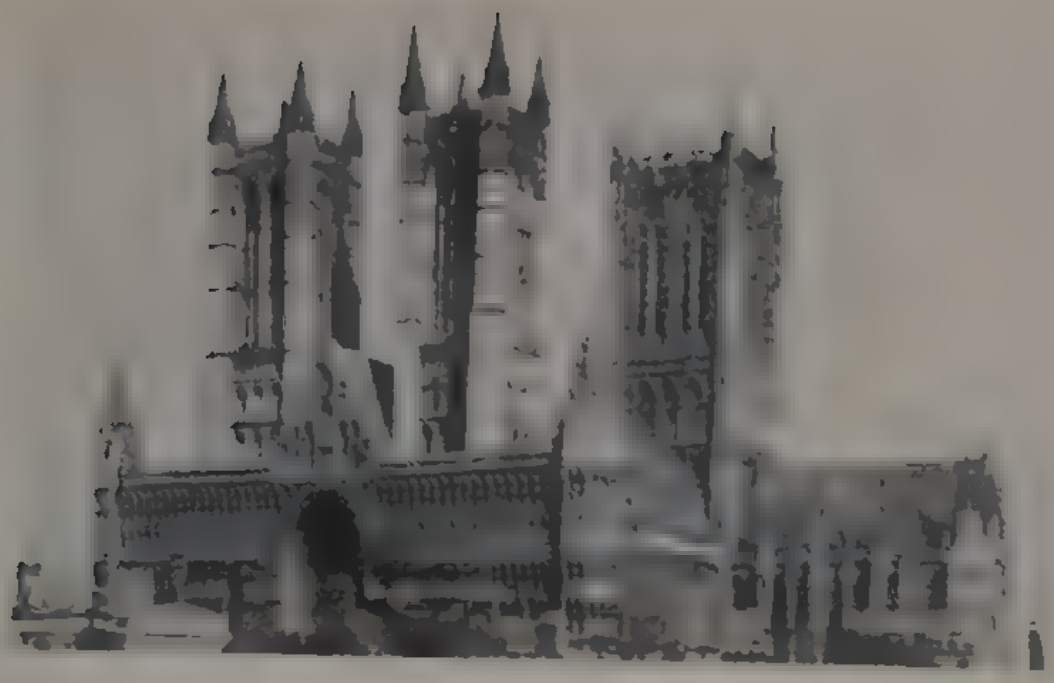
Lincoln



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

LINCOLN, *Lindum Colonia*, was an important post during the Roman occupation, where five main roads met, including Ermine Street and the Foss Way. Before the Saxon times came the Christian Missionaries who about the year 627 converted the people to Christianity and built on the site of the present church of St Paul's stone church in which Paulinus consecrated Honorius as Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1072 King Egbert of Northumbria established the diocese of Lindsey with Lincoln as the first bishop. A new church for the see was built at Sidnacester, but in 1092 Bishop Remigius [illegible] Lincoln, where he [illegible] Peterborough, Ely and Norwich [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] Bishop Alexander [illegible] Bishop Hugh [illegible] Bishop Hugh [illegible] Bishop Hugh

THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

the earlier Archbishops of York claimed jurisdiction but without success.

himself being one of the bearers.

Queen Eleanor.

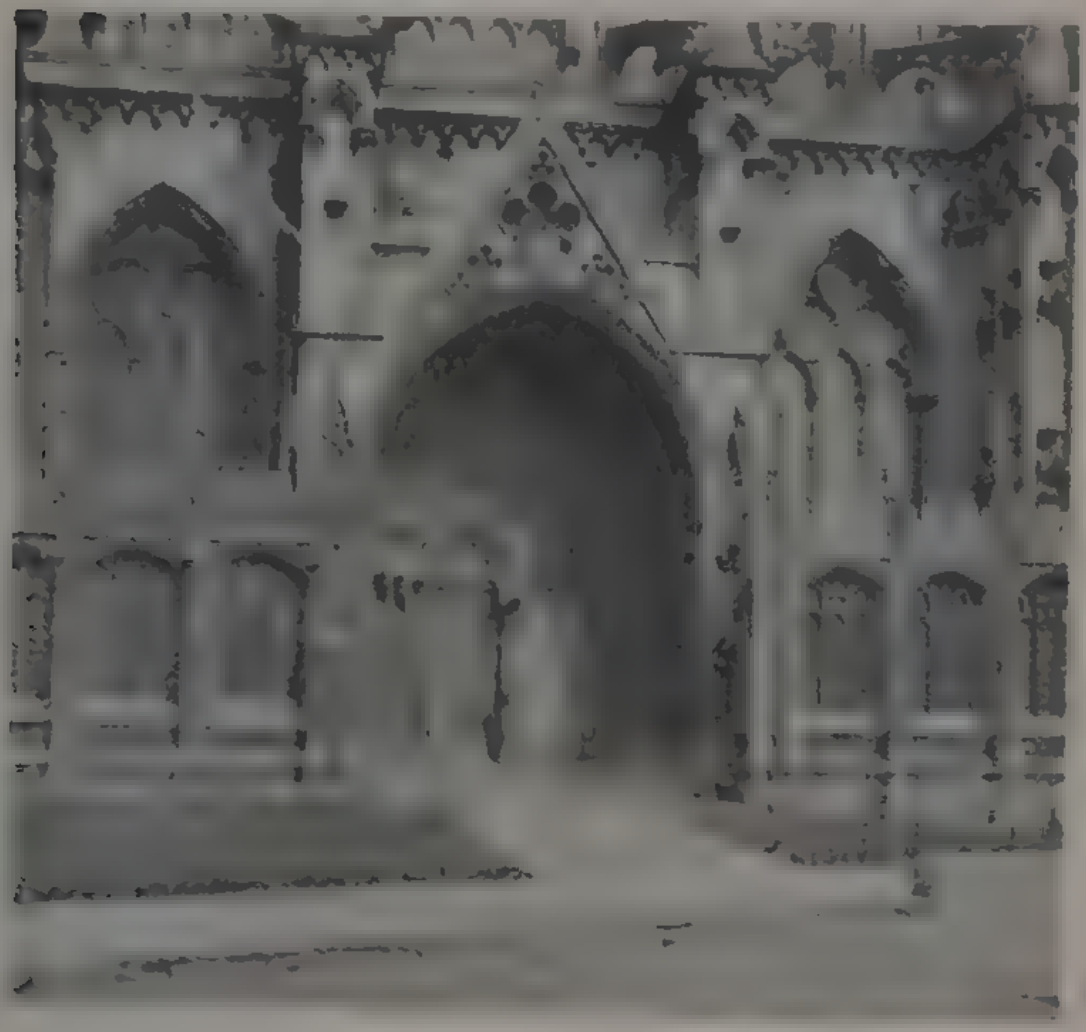
Mr. John Morley to-day.

Building Dates

1074. The Cathedral begun by Bishop Remigius. Now remaining: centre of west front; part of western bay of nave; foundations of east end.
1141. Roof destroyed by fire, and vaulted in stone; the only remaining traces are at the west end.
1146.c. Centre doorway, intersecting arcade, and series of plaques of west end; western towers carried up to gables—Bishop Alexander.
1150.c. Side doorways of west front—Bishop Alexander.
1192. Choir, eastern transepts, and part of wall of great transept begun by Bishop Hugh of Avalon: finished c. 1200.
1209.c. Great transept, and chapter-house finished. Central tower begun.
1220. The 'Dean's Eye.'
1237. Fall of central tower; rebuilding at once begun.
1253.c. Nave and west front finished; two lower storeys of central tower, western transept, Galilee porch —Bishop Grosseteste.
1282. The Angel Choir finished.
1285. The close wall begun: towers 1319.
1290. Easter Sepulchre. 1296.c. Cloisters begun.
1307. Upper part of central tower begun—Bishop Dalderby: finished 1311.
A spire of wood and lead said to have been 525 feet high was added later.
1350. Gable of great transept, and the 'Bishop's Eye.'
The choir screen.
1370.c. Choir stalls; statues over west door; vaulting of towers; two windows in west front.
1400.c. West window; western towers finished.
Spires of wood and lead were added.
1431. Bishop Fleming's chantry.
1493. Bishop Russell's chantry.
1540. Destruction of the shrine of St. Hugh.
1548. Spire of central tower blown down.
Bishop Longland's chantry. 1667. The lectern.
1674. Library and north walk of cloisters—Wren.
1730. Arch dividing vestibule from nave; altered 1780.
1762. East window reglazed. 1769. The reredos.
1772. St. Hugh's chapel reconstructed.
1775. Parapet of central tower. 1778. The bishop's throne.
1791. Choir and presbytery repaved.
1807. Spires removed from western towers.
Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
Mr. J. L. Pearson architect.

Features to be Noticed

St. Hugh's Choir is the earliest example of its style in the world. Note the vaulting shafts and double wall [illegible]. The Angel Choir is the earliest example of [illegible] work. [illegible] and windows are among the best examples in the world. The choir stalls with exceptionally fine [illegible]. Iron screens of choir. *Early English* grass of [illegible] and transepts. Span of two western bays of nave lessened. Norman font. The [illegible] Sepulchre. [illegible] transepts. South-east [illegible] unique among [illegible]. Chapter-house [illegible] form in the country. [illegible] Angel [illegible] western [illegible] Magna Carta [illegible] quarters.



THE SOUTH-EAST PORCH.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co
London.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NAVE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,

THE ANGEL CHOIR.

Engraving by

Dimensions

[illegible] feet. Nave: length 215 feet; width [illegible] feet

Monuments

There are monuments or memorials of: Henry of [illegible] of the wars of Edward II and [illegible] College; Bartholomew, Lord [illegible] Crecy; other mo[illegible] Swynford wife of [illegible]; Prior W[illegible] Honeywood [illegible] library [illegible] Sub-[illegible] (17[illegible] [illegible] Hilton R.A. (18[illegible] Military monuments (1846 and 1849); Peter de W[illegible] famous water-[illegible] Dean But[illegible] or Venables [illegible] a shrine of [illegible] St. Hugh, the victim of [illegible] and [illegible]

THE TOMB OF BISHOP FLEMING.

DOUBLE ARCADING OF ST. HUGH.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.

A.D.

678. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF LINDSEY.
Eadhed: first bishop.

870. Northern invaders burn church at Sidnacester, and murder Bishop Berhtred.
The see vacant for eighty years.
Lincoln becomes chief of the 'Five Boroughs' of the Danish Confederacy.

958. Removal of the See to Dorchester.

1067. **Remigius, or Remi**: first Norman bishop.

1073. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF LINCOLN.

1094. **Robert Bloet**: chancellor of William I and II.

1123. Great fire destroys nearly the whole of the city.
Alexander: 'the Magnificent'; nephew of Bishop Roger of Salisbury; great builder.

1148. **Robert de Chesney**: built episcopal palace.

1173. **Geoffrey Plantagenet**: son of Henry II; held the see although he was not consecrated.

1185. The Cathedral shattered by earthquake.

1186. **Hugh of Avalon**: Procurator of the Grande Chartreuse; invited to England by Henry II; founder of the present Cathedral; a famous builder; an honest, fearless, and earnest bishop.

1203 **William of Blois.**

1206 The see vacant 1206-1209.

1209 **Hugh of Wells** brother of Jocelyn of Wells.

1220 Canonization of St. Hugh of Lincoln.

1235 **Robert Grosseteste** great reformer; resisted both King and Pope in their endeavours to appoint unworthy men to vacant livings; great supporter of the Mendicant and Preaching Friars; confessor and adviser of Simon de Montfort.

1254 **Henry Lexington** during his rule there was a cruel persecution of the Jews.

1258 **Richard de Gravesend** an adherent of the Barons.

1280 **Oliver Sutton** built houses for the Vicars Choral and wall round the Cathedral precincts.

TRANSLATION OF RELICS OF ST. HUGH

1290 Death of Queen Eleanor at Harby near Lincoln.

1300 **John Dalderby** presided at the trial of the Knights Templars.

1320 **Henry Burghersh** Treasurer and Chancellor of England; baptized the Black Prince.

1342 **Thomas Bek** nephew of the Bishop of Durham.

1360 **John Bokyngham** keeper of the Privy Seal; translated against his will to Lichfield; retired to Canterbury.

1364 The head of St. Hugh stolen, but recovered.

1398 **Henry Beaufort** son of John of Gaunt; to Winchester.

1405 **Philip Repingdon** an active Wycliffite but [illegible] by Henry IV and Pope [illegible] Oxford University.

1420 **Richard Fleming** as Bishop of Lincoln had [illegible] Wycliffe at Lutterworth [illegible] Oxford [illegible]

1430 **William Alnwick** [illegible] Norwich, confessor [illegible] Henry VI [illegible]

[illegible] **Marmaduke Lumley** [illegible] building of Queen's College, Oxford.

[illegible] **John Chadworth** [illegible] Bishop [illegible] Henry VI [illegible] statutes of Eton and Cambridge.

[illegible] **Thomas Rotherham, or Scott** [illegible]

[illegible] **John Russell** [illegible] Chancellor of Oxford.

*1496. **William Smith**: first President of Wales; rebuilt Brasenose College, Oxford; renowned for his charity.

1514. **Thomas Wolsey**: bishop for one year.

*1521. **John Longland**: confessor of Henry VIII; Chancellor of Oxford University.

1552. **John Taylor**: deprived by Queen Mary.

1554. **John White**: to Winchester, where he was deprived by Queen Elizabeth.

1570. **Thomas Cooper**: Vice Chancellor of Oxford University.

1584. **William Wickham**: Dean of Lincoln; to Winchester.

1608. **William Barlow**: from Rochester.

1614. **Richard Neile**: Bishop successively of Rochester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Durham, and Winchester; Archbishop of York.

1621. **John Williams**: Lord Keeper under James I; opponent of Laud; built chapel of Lincoln College, Oxford; to York.

1642. **Thomas Winniffe**: expelled by Parliament; is buried at Lamborne, Essex.

1660. **Robert Sanderson**: Fellow of Lincoln College; Regius Professor at Oxford; restored the bishop's palace; wrote the stately *Preface to the Prayer Book*.

1663. **Benjamin Laney**: Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University; to Ely.

*1667. **William Fuller**: from Limerick; friend of Pepys.

1675. **Thomas Barlow**: released John Bunyan from Bedford jail—officially, not as a friend.

1691. **Thomas Tenison**: to Canterbury.

*1694. **James Gardiner**: rebuilt bishop's palace.

1705. **William Wake**: to Canterbury.

1716. **Edmund Gibson**: to London.

1761. **John Green**: Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University; Canon of St. Paul's.

1820. **George Pelham**: from Exeter.

*1827. **John Kaye**: Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.

1853. **John Jackson**: to London.

*1868. **Christopher Wordsworth**: nephew of the poet; Headmaster of Harrow; Archdeacon of Westminster.

1885. **Edward King.**

1892. Thomas Cooper the Chartist died at Lincoln.

1894. Ed. C. Wickham, dean.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Engraving by
T[illegible]
London

Oxford

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

For a time during the supremacy of Mercia Oxford was ruled by a [illegible] 'subregulus,' Didan by name. He and his wife Saffrida was born a daughter, Frideswide [illegible] whom we meet in Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as a Princess of Mercia [illegible] fighting and praying [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TOM TOWER.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.
London

to Wolsey. In order to promote the 'new learning' then spreading throughout Europe, Wolsey determined to found an institution to be called Cardinal College, and the first stone was laid on July 16 1525, but four years later, after the fall and death of the great prelate. It was at Wolsey and his college that we read in Shakespeare's **Henry VIII**:

though unfinished, yet so famous,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Henry VIII refounded the College in 1546 with the title **'King Henry VIII his College.'**

[illegible] **Cathedral and College Chapel.**

[illegible] the Cathedral's Tercentenary was brought [illegible] Cathedral was [illegible] in 1642 and most [illegible] Cathedral services. Of the [illegible] Henry Stevens, [illegible] the Cathedral [illegible] the Civil War [illegible] Bishop [illegible] Bishop [illegible] Royal [illegible] At the Restoration [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Building Dates

Of the Saxon Church of St. Frideswide there remain two arches, and the foundations of three apses.

1004. The church rebuilt by Ethelred the Unrede.

1120. Restorations under Prior Guimond.
The *Norman* doorway of the chapter-house.

1160. Present building begun by Prior Robert of Cricklade.

1190. The church damaged by fire.

1240.c. Upper stage of tower, and spire.

1250.c. Chapter-house, and Lady-chapel. 1300.c. The shrine.

1350.c. The Latin chapel enlarged.
Norman windows replaced by *Decorated*. These were nearly all rebuilt in the seventeenth century, and again by Sir Gilbert Scott.

1480.c. Vaulting of choir.
Generally attributed to Wolsey, but probably in error.
The watching chamber. Cloisters altered.

1525. Part of nave, and cloister destroyed by Wolsey.
Wooden roof of nave and transepts.
During the Civil War great damage was done to the painted glass.

1635. Restorations—Dean Duppa. Pulpit and organ screen.

1682. Cupola of Tom Tower—Wren.

1856. Restorations under Dean Liddell.
Before these restorations a part of the south transept served as residence for one of the vergers!

1869. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.

1871. East end rebuilt; the circular window inserted.

1880. Belfrey, and western porch—Mr. Bodley.

Features to be Noticed

The seclusion of the site. The spire (one of the earliest in England) is not square. Smallest of the old English cathedrals. Peculiarity of plan. Remains of eighth-century church. The capitals. Roof of choir. The stained glass of Burne-Jones and William Morris is of great beauty; there are some good windows of Clayton and Bell; the 'Jonah' window is a characteristic example of its date (c. 1630); the east window of south transept (Becket's head gone) should be noticed. Chapter-house – fine example of *Early English*. The shrine is the earliest example in England of natural foliage in architecture. It is all symbolical of the life of St. Frideswide. The watching chamber. Foundation stone of Wolsey's college at Ipswich in the chapter-house wall. In the chapter-room are portraits of considerable interest.

Monuments

Shrine of St. Frideswide. There are monuments or memorials to: Ella, grand-daughter of Fair Rosamond, Countess of Warwick; Elizabeth, Lady Montacute (1359) donor of Christ Church meadow; Sir George Nowers (1425) companion of the Black Prince; James Zouch (1503) a monk of the Priory; Canon Coorthorpe (1546) a fine brass; John Walrond (1602) student, a brass; Robert Burton (1639) author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*; Viscount Brouncher (1642) Chamberlain of Charles, Prince of Wales; Viscount Grandison, Sir F. Littleton; Sir John Smith, supporters of Charles I.; Edward Pocock (1691) the great Oriental scholar; Dean Aldrich (1711) scholar, musician, architect; George Berkeley (1753) the philosopher; Cyril Jackson (1819) Dean of Christ Church (*Cantrell*); Edward Denison (1850) M.P. for Newark, son of Mr. Speaker Denison, pioneer of the tenements of London; Dr. Pusey (1882) Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew; Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, student of Christ Church; Sarah Acland, wife of Sir Henry Acland; and others.

Dimensions

Length 175 feet. Breadth 108 feet. Height of spire 144 feet.

THE WESTERN ENTRANCE

THE NAVE AND CHOIR.

Engraving by
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THE NORTH TRANSEPT

THE LATIN CHAPEL.

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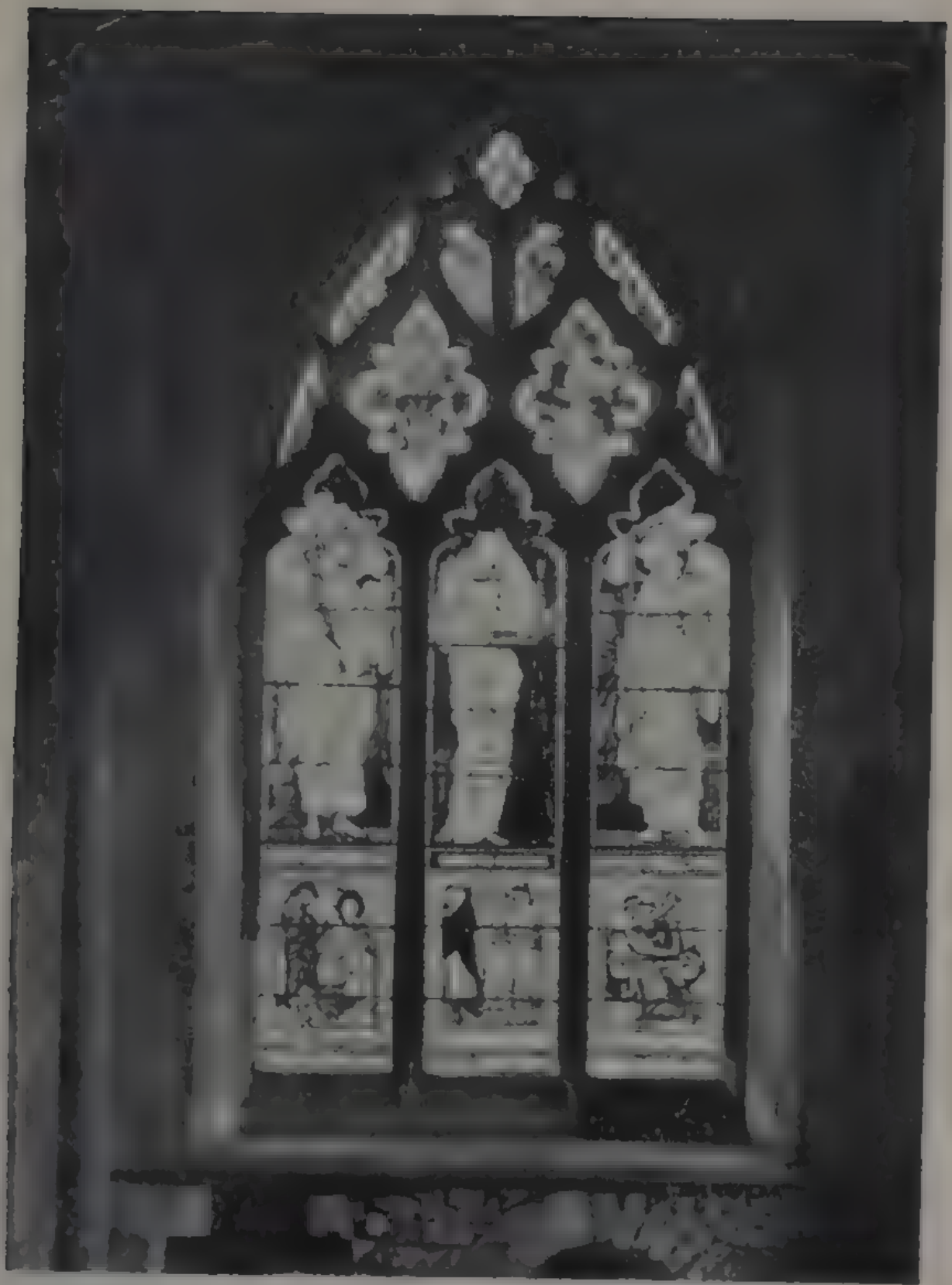
THE SHRINE OF ST. FRIDESWIDE

BISHOP KING'S MONUMENT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.



THE ST. CECILIA WINDOW

Engraving by
T. [illegible] Co.
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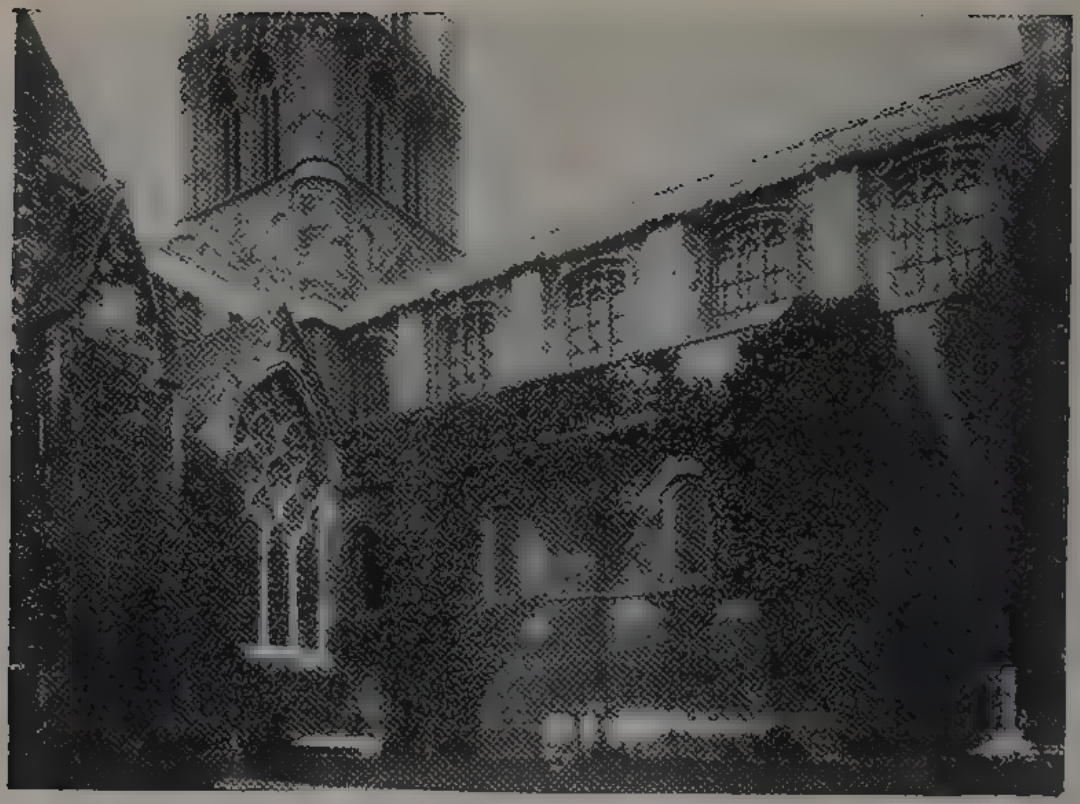

THE SOUTH SIDE OF CHOIR.

Historical Notes

Priors' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted thus.*

A.D.

635. BIRINUS FOUNDS SEE OF DORCHESTER.
727. Didan under-king of Oxford.
Convent of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and All Saints built.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
871. Alfred the Great king of Wessex.
1002. Massacre of St. Brice's Day.
1010. Oxford burnt by the Danes: again in 1013, and 1032.
1111. **Guimond**: first prior of St. Frideswide.
1129. Monastery of Osney founded.
1150. **Canutus** or **Robert of Cricklade**: Chancellor of the University.
1154. Nicholas Breakespeare becomes Pope and confirms the privileges of the monastery.
1180. Translation of relics of St. Frideswide.
1221. Friars first settle in Oxford.
1258. The Provisions of Oxford.
1289. Second translation of the relics.

*1294. **Alexander de Sutton.**
1360. John Wycliffe Master of Balliol.
1382. Nicholas de Hereford preaches against the Mendicant Friars in Churchyard of St. Frideswide.
1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.
1498. Colet and Erasmus in Oxford.
1514. Wolsey created Lord Chancellor.
1518. William Tyndale takes M.A. degree.
1524. Suppression of the Monasteries.
1525. CARDINAL COLLEGE FOUNDED.
1529. Fall of Wolsey.
1532. The College refounded by Henry VIII.
1542. THE SEE OF OXFORD FOUNDED.
* **Robert King** first bishop.
1555. Latimer and Ridley burnt. Cranmer [illegible]
1556. Bones of St. Frideswide and those of Catherine Martyr intermingled and reinterred.
1557. The see vacant for ten years.
1566. Visit of Queen Elizabeth August 31.
1567. **Hugh Curwen** previously Queen Mary's Archbishop of Dublin.
1568. The see vacant for twenty-one years.
1580. **John Underhill** Rector of Lincoln College, a chaplain of Queen Elizabeth.
1592. The see vacant for fourteen years.
1604. **John Bridges** Dean of Sarum; his name is on two of the *Marprelate Tracts*.
1619. **John Howson** one of the members of Chelsea College, now Chelsea Hospital; to Durham.
1628. **Richard Corbet** famous wit; to Norwich.
1630. Brian Duppa Dean of Christ Church.
1632. **John Bancroft** Master of University College, nephew of Archbishop Bancroft, builder of the first palace at Cuddesdon.
1641. **Robert Skinner** imprisoned in the Tower by the Puritans; at the Restoration to Worcester.
1645. Siege of Oxford.
1660. **William Paul.**
1665. **William Blandford.**
1668. Pepys visits Christ Church.
1671. **Hon. Nathaniel Crewe** supporter of James II; the first to sit in Parliament as bishop and baron.
1674. **Hon. Henry Compton** son of Earl of Northampton; to London 1675.
*1676. **John Fell** greatest of the Bishops of Oxford, finished building the Tom Quadrangle, Tom Tower, and the new palace at Cuddesdon.

1686. **Samuel Parker**: made President of Magdalen College by James II in place of John Hough; writer of some distinction; advocated abolition of the Test Act; buried in ante-chapel of Magdalen.

1688. **Timothy Hall**: appointed by James II; at the Revolution retired to Hackney, London, where he is buried.

1690. **John Hough**: the President of Magdalen ejected by James II; in 1699 to Lichfield; in 1717 to Worcester.

1699. **William Talbot**: father of Lord Chancellor Talbot; to Salisbury.

1715. **John Potter**: to Canterbury 1737.

1720. John Wesley at Christ Church.

1737. **Thomas Secker**: to Canterbury 1758.

1758. **John Hume**: to Salisbury 1766.

1766. **Robert Louth**: author of a Life of Wykeham, and other works; to London 1777.

1777. **John Butler**: supporter of Lord North; to Hereford 1788.

1788. **Edward Smallwell**: from St. David's.

1799. **John Randolph**: Regius Professor of Greek; to Bangor 1807; London 1809.

1807. **Charles Moss.**

1812. **William Jackson**: Regius Professor of Greek; Curator of the Clarendon Press.

1816. **Hon. Henry Legge**: became Warden of All Souls in 1817 and retained the bishopric.

1827. **Charles Lloyd**: a Christ Church don who numbered Sir Robert Peel among his pupils; supported Roman Catholic Relief Bill; first to publish the Prayer Book with red-lettered rubrics.

1828. W. E. Gladstone entered Christ Church.

1829. **Hon. Richard Bagot**: bishop at the time of the Oxford Movement; to Bath and Wells.

1837. John Ruskin entered Christ Church.

*1845. **Samuel Wilberforce**: to Winchester.

1850. Dr. Pusey inhibited from preaching.

1855. Dr. Liddell appointed Dean of Christ Church.

1868. Bishop of Oxford's Act under which certain new parishes were styled vicarages.

*1870. **John Fielder Mackarness.**

1887. Saxon foundations discovered by Mr. Park Harrison.

1888. **William Stubbs.**

1901. **Francis Paget.**

Thomas Banks Strong: Dean of Christ Church.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE DOORWAY

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE CLOISTERS.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Southwell

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Paulinus of York, one of the missionaries of Augustine, is said to have built the earliest Church of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Southwell about 630. It is a pleasing legend but has very slight authority. A church served by secular canons, the number of which was from time to time increased, no doubt was built about that year, and became a centre of religious activity half way between the sees of York and Worcester which were united during the time of the Danish invasion of Northumbria. About 956 we read of a royal grant of a demesne of twenty manses to Oskytel the Danish Archbishop of York the friend of Dunstan. Later on Archbishop Ealdred of Patrick was a benefactor of Southwell, where he often resided, and he is said to have restored the Minster. Both he and his successor Kynsi died at Southwell, but were buried at Peterborough, where their coffins were discovered in the seventeenth century.

The church as we now know it was begun by the Norman Archbishop Thomas II. circ. 1104. He addressed a letter to the people of Nottingham asking for subscriptions in return for which they were to be released from the annual pilgrimage to York and were to receive a like pardon at the Church of St Mary at Southwell. This building, which became the mother church of the district, was by the efforts of Roger Archbishop of York made free of the control of Canterbury by the Pope. Later it was

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

subject to Rome only, although visited by the Northern Archbishops. Archbishop Walter de Grey (1215–56) rebuilt the choir about 1235 and did much to reform the discipline of the Minster ordaining among other good things that the readers of the lessons were to look over them beforehand and to read audibly and distinctly those who failed were to be flogged. The lovely chapter house was the work of Archbishop John le Romeyn the builder of the nave of York. After the insertion of the great west window the building remained practically unaltered until modern times.

In this church Wolsey sang high mass on Corpus Christi Day 1530 for the fallen prelate spent the summer of that year at Southwell. Ten years later the estates of the Minster were surrendered to Henry VIII, who refounded the chapter on the old basis. An inscription in the nave gives Archbishop Lee the credit of this. Changes were made by Edward VI and Mary. Under Elizabeth a new statute was drawn up by Archbishop Sandys, a valued adviser of the Queen.

In 1174 Richard Coeur de Lion came to Southwell to meet William the Lion of Scotland. A few years later Robin Hood and his merry men are said to have dwelt in Sherwood Forest and perchance at times visited the Minster. Hither came King James on his way to be crowned, and marvelled to find so fine a church. Here (at the *Saracen's Head*) Charles I surrendered to the Scottish army in 1646. Hither also came General Monk on his memorable march to London. Southwell was a favourite residence of the Archbishops of York and there several of them died. Among distinguished members of the chapter may be mentioned Lancelot Andrewes (1588–1600), Mompesson (1621–1709) who when the plague broke out at his village of Eyam so nobly and successfully worked to prevent its spreading in the district, Matthew Hutton afterwards Archbishop of York, and several bishops.

Southwell stands on the Roman Street. On Burgage Green, is the house where Lord Byron lived as a boy. Newark is near by, once represented in Parliament by Mr Gladstone, who spoke against the ecclesiastical changes, necessitating the abolition of the chapter of Southwell effected by the Act of 1841. The same Act transferred the Minster from the see of York to that of Lincoln.

Restorations of the building were begun under Mr Ewan Christian in 1851 and were continued with considerable controversy, for nearly thirty years. In 1884 the see of Southwell was constituted with Dr Ridding as bishop: the Minster was re-opened in 1888 as the Cathedral

Building Dates

A church is said to have been built by St. Paulinus about 630.

1025.c. A second church probably built by Archbishop Putla. There are remains of this in part of a lintel of a doorway in the north transept, and some capitals on the eastern piers of the tower.

1110-15. Present building begun by Archbishop Thomas.

1233.c. Choir rebuilt by Archbishop Grey.

1249-60. Alterations and additions.

1280. Booth's Chapel—destroyed 1847.

1290.c. The chapter-house.

1330.c. The choir-screen.

1355.c. Flying buttresses to choir.

1390.c. Windows in aisles of nave.

1450.c. West window.

Some destruction was done during the Civil War, but much less than at other cathedrals.

1711. Fire causes great damage.

1780. Vicar's buildings pulled down and replaced by houses.

1802. Ancient spires removed from western towers.

1851. Restorations begun under Mr. Ewan Christian.

1880. Spires to western towers.

The palace, now largely in ruins, was probably built by Archbishop Thoresby, and altered by Archbishop Kemp.

Dimensions

External length 318 feet. Choir 128 feet. Transept 137 feet. Internal breadth of nave 63 feet. Height of central tower 105 feet. Western towers 99 feet; with spires 149 feet.

THE WEST FRONT

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.

THE NAVE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London

THE NAVE

Engraved by
The Photochrom
London

THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London

THE SEDILIA

THE VESTIBULE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London

THE CHAPTER HOUSE DOORWAY

CANOPIES OF STALLS IN CHAPTER-HOUSE.

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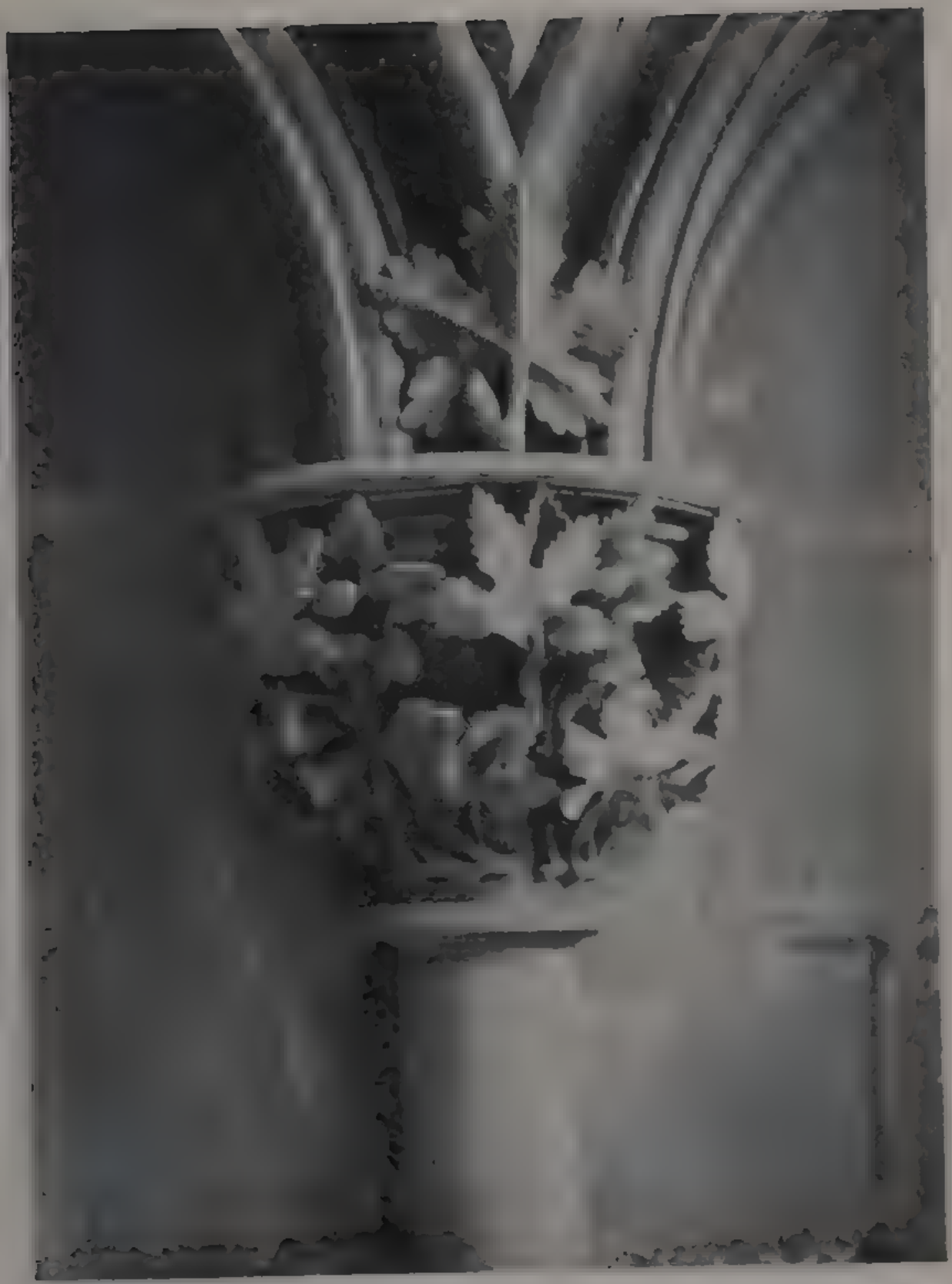
The Photochrom Co.,
London.



CAPITAL IN CHAPTER-HOUSE

Features to be Noticed

The general richness of the Norman work.

The chevron or zigzag string courses—note how broken by the windows, and the reconnexion.

Difference in the arcading of the western towers.

Triforium and clerestory of the choir in one stage.

The chapter-house is an unrivalled specimen of *Decorated* work. Details, especially of the doorway, should be examined.

Glass of chancel (cinque-cento) brought from France 1818.

The sedilia.

Roman tessellated pavement in south transept.

Choir-screen the most beautiful in England.

The lectern c.1500, presented in 1805, was formerly at Newstead Abbey. The monks there threw it into the lake to hide it from the commissioners of Henry VIII.

View from open court between chapter-house and north-east angle of crossing.

Monuments

There are fewer monuments of interest than in any other English cathedral. That to Archbishop Sandys (1588) is the most important. Others are to Prebendary Cook (1750), son of Sir William Cook of Wheatley, and to John Thomas Becher the friend of Byron.

There are one or two monuments and brasses without names.

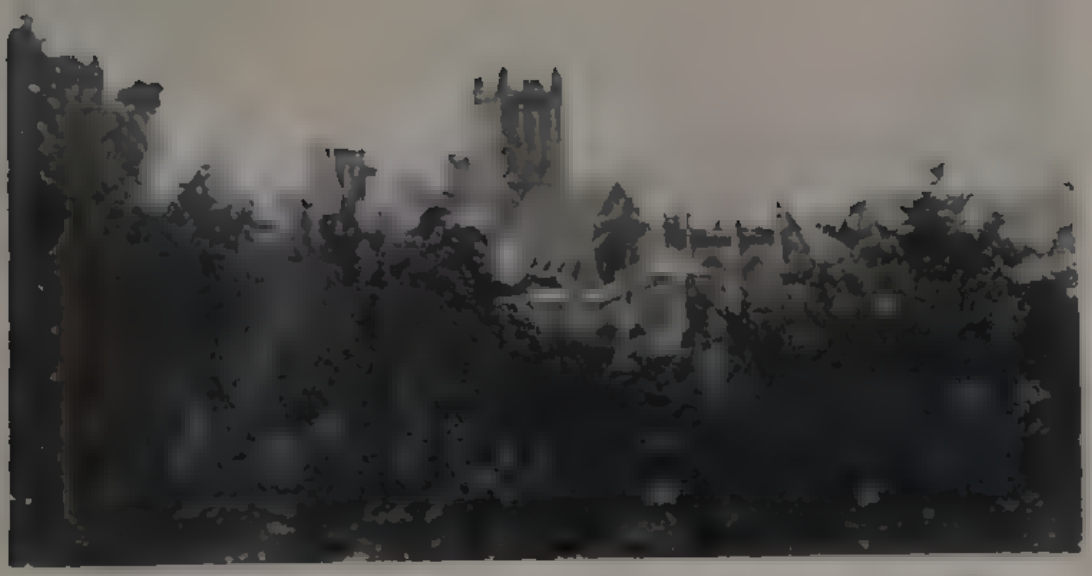
The Pilgrim's Guide to the Saints of England (British Museum MS. 1013) states that 'the shrine of St. Eadburgh is still at Southwell', but no trace of it can be found. St. Eadburgh was a daughter of Aldwulf King of East Anglia and so a relative of Abbess Hilda; she died 749 Abbess of Repton in Mercia. The Archbishops of York buried in the Cathedral are Ealdred (1069); Godfrey de Ludham (1265); Thomas de Corbridge (1304); William Booth (1464); Lawrence Booth (1480).

DOORWAY FORMERLY LEADING TO PALACE.

Photochrom Co.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Wells



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

INA King of Wessex, famous for the school that he founded at Rome and for his written code of Saxon laws, established the first Christian church near a spring of water dedicated to St. Andrew known as 'the Wells.' In the tenth century this church became the seat of the bishopric founded by Edward the Elder.

Of the Saxon bishops there is not much to tell. The last Giso, who had been badly treated by King Harold, sided with the Conqueror, and was allowed to retain his see. The first Norman bishop, John de Villula, removed the place of the see to Bath, causing serious discord between the men of the two places, and it was not until 1218 that the question was finally settled, and the unbroken succession began of Bishops of Bath and Wells.

Curiously more than half of the English cathedrals were originally churches attached to monasteries, whose establishments were suppressed at the Reformation. Wells is one of the exceptions. It is of the Old Foundation and was from the first served by secular canons. The usual monastic offices do not appear, but instead we have the Vicars' Close, one of the most interesting features of the place. It should also be noted that the cloister was merely a walk for the clergy, and not the busy working place of an active monastery.

THE WEST FRONT.

The Cathedral as we know it to-day was begun in the last quarter of the twelfth century, and was completed at the end of the fifteenth. It suffered somewhat at the Reformation and during the Protectorate, but was successfully repaired at the Restoration. Monmouth in 1685 turned the building into a stable, and took the lead from the roofs for bullets; but Lord Grey of Wark with drawn sword preserved the altar from desecration. The scene is pictured in Sir A. Cayan Doyle's *Micah Clarke*.

In the list of the bishops the names of many statesmen appear, and of others no less interesting. There are the great builders Reginald de Bohun, Joscelin, Ralph of Shrewsbury, and others. Wolsey held the see *in commendam*, and William Laud was here for two years before his translation to London. Two bishops however stand far above all the others. Thomas Ken (1684–1711), one of the most primitive and holy bishops who, by God's mercy, have been raised up to adorn the Apostolical Church in England, is even better remembered for his beautiful *Morning and Evening Hymns*. A less known name, but one of particular interest, is Thomas Beckington (1443–64). He was one of the great benefactors of Wells. Born of humble parentage at Beckington, two miles from Frome, he was sent to Winchester for education. Here he attracted the attention of William of Wykeham who placed him at his own school and later at New College, Oxford. Through the influence of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester he became the tutor, afterwards the private secretary, of Henry VI and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1443 he was Bishop of Bath and Wells. He inherited from his patron Wykeham a love of architecture and a large measure of common sense. Finding his Cathedral practically complete, he turned his attention to the surrounding buildings and more particularly to the City. Here he not only enlarged the college and built the beautiful gate houses and the market place, but he brought water from St. Andrew's well. At his University he was a great benefactor to Queen's College, the building of which he completed. And when he died he left his great wealth to be divided between his Cathedral and Wykeham's Colleges at Winchester and Oxford. For generations after his death the Mayor and Corporation of Wells went annually in state to his chantry to pray for his soul. No cathedral bears on its roll two more worthy names than Bishop Beckington and Bishop Ken.

Building Dates

The Saxon church was repaired and partly rebuilt by Bishop Robert (1136-66). Some fragments and the font remain.

1174-91. The whole Cathedral west of presbytery pulled down and rebuilding begun –Bishop Reginald de Bohun.

1220-42. Nave completed; west front; Bishop's palace begun—Bishop Jocelin.

1275-82. Great hall of Bishop's palace –Bishop Burnell.

1286. Undercroft of chapter-house completed.

1293-1319. Chapter-house.

1321. Central tower raised to present height.

1326. Lady-chapel completed.

1338.c. Inverted tower-arches.

1329-63. Choir and retro-choir reconstructed; Bishop's palace completed; Vicars' Close begun—Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury.

1366-86. South-west tower, upper portion.

1407-24. Chapel of Vicars' Close; north-west tower, upper portion.

1443-70. The gate-houses; the Chain gallery –Bishop Beckington.
Tracery of nave windows and the Bishop's throne are also of about this date.

1495. The deanery—Dean Gunthorpe.

1540. Stone pulpit of nave—Bishop Knight.

1660. The lectern—the gift of Bishop Creyghton on return from exile.

1670-72. Glass of west window—collected by Dean Creyghton on the continent. It is *cinque-cento*, but some of the figures are older.

1842. Restorations under Mr. Ferrey.

1848-54. Choir restored under Mr. Slavin.

The Vicars' Close as we know it was completed by the executors of Bishop Beckington.

The cloister was probably begun by Bishop Jocelin; the eastern walk was completed by the executors of Bishop Bubwith; Bishop Beckington and his executors built the western walk; the south was built by Thomas Henry the Treasurer.

The cloister Lady-chapels were destroyed in 1552; the later one, the work of Bishop Stillington (1466-91), was a very choice specimen of *Perpendicular*, surpassing even St. Mary, Redcliffe.

Monuments

There are some *Early English* effigies to Bishops Æthelwyn, Leofric, Duduc, Burwold and Gise. Other monuments or tombs are to: Dean Hesse (1305), Dean Forrest (1446), Bishop Haselshaw (1[illegible]), Bishop Erghum (1401), John Storthwhit (1454, Chancellor of Wales), Viceconitissa de Lisle (1464, wife of the son of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury); John Pope, Dean Sugar and Richard Swan, all three executors of Bishop Beckington; Dean Gunthorpe (1478, builder of the deanery), Thomas Cornish (1532), Suffragan Bishop, Bishop Still (1607), Bishop Berkeley (1559), Bishop Wynne (1743), John Phelps, Esqre. of Montacute = *Crantrey*; Dean Jenkyns (1854). Bishops' monuments are noted under "Historical Notes."

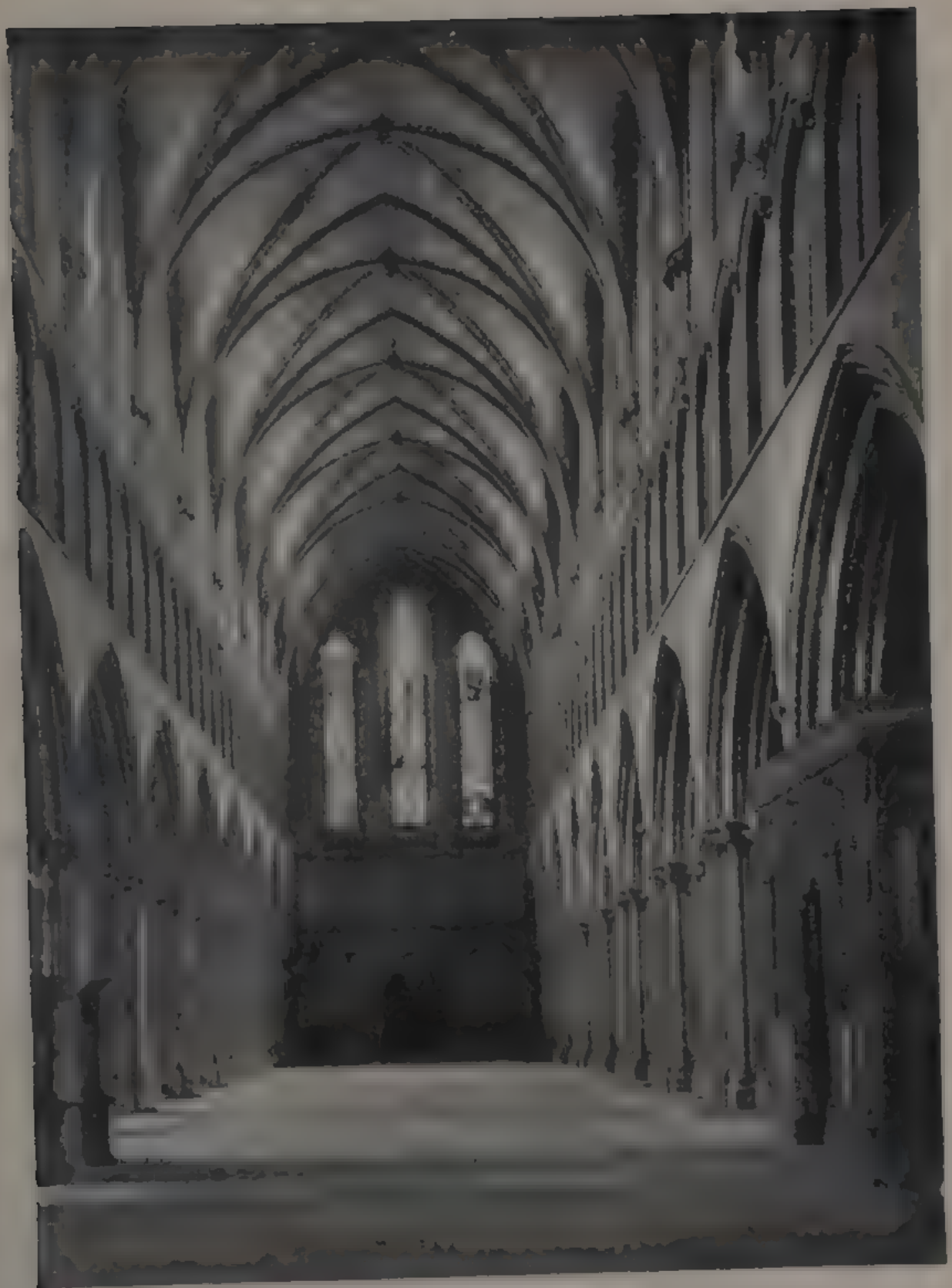
There is a window to Dean Plumptre. Mural tablets and monuments were removed from the Cathedral to the cloister.

THE NORTH PORCH

Dimensions

Length, exterior, 415 feet. Nave, interior: 192 feet, breadth 82 feet, height 67 feet. Breadth of west front 147 feet. Height of central tower 182 feet.

THE NAVE.



THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR.

THE CHOIR

Features to be Noticed

Distant views generally—the one from Shepton Mallet road in particular. Building stone from Doulting quarries—easy to work, which accounts for the profusion of sculpture, and hardens on exposure. The west front—the rival of Peterborough for the first place in England. Colour was largely used in the west front, and the figures excited the admiration of Flaxman; one group is the earliest representation in sculpture of the Resurrection. Western doors unusually small. Difference in style of west front and nave, although the foundations were probably laid at the same time. The nave the work of local artists; it differs considerably from the *Early English* of Lincoln and Salisbury; note the square abacus. The north porch—a very fine specimen. Western capitals of transepts with representation of toothache. View of retro-choir and Lady-chapel from the choir on no account to be missed. Sculpture throughout excellent. Glass of west window; there is a large quantity of old glass, and the modern is good. The clock originally the work of Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury, 1325. Chapter house—finest example of its date in England. In the library, many books that belonged to Bishop Ken; and the Aldine edition of Aristotle with MS. notes of Erasmus; chains for books. The Bishop's palace. The Vicars' Close. The cloister—with only three walks.

THE CLOISTER.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE STAIRWAY

THE CHAIN GATE.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

704. FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT WELLS.

909. Foundation of the see of Wells.

Æthelm: first Bishop of Wells; a monk of Glastonbury; subsequently Archbp. of Canterbury.

1088. **John de Villula**: a native of Tours; removed place of see to Bath.

1123. **Godefrid**: like Villula was Bishop of Bath; buried at Bath.

1135. **Robert**: a monk of St. Pancras at Lewis; first Bishop of Bath and Wells.

1174. **Reginald de Bohun** or **Fitz-Jocelin**: Archdeacon of Sarum; invited Hugh of Lincoln to England.

*1192. **Savaricus**: received the bishopric from the captive Cœur de Lion, for whom he became hostage.

*1206. **Jocelin Troteman de Wells**; bought Arundel House, Strand, for a palace; assisted at coronation of Henry III; signed Magna Carta as Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury.

Savaricus had seized Glastonbury, and became Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury; in 1219 Jocelin made terms with the abbey and gave up the title.

1243. **Roger**: first of unbroken line of Bishops of Bath and Wells; last bishop buried at Bath.

*1248. **William Bytton** or **Button**: negotiated the marriage between Edward I and Eleanor of Castile; provided for more than half a dozen of his relations in various offices of Wells.

*1267. **William Bytton**: nephew of the former bishop, led a saintly life; he, and his tomb after his death, were resorted to by sufferers from toothache.

*1275. **Robert Burnell**: greatest lawyer of his time; Treasurer, afterwards Chancellor, of Edward I, with whom he went to Scotland; enriched his family with his great wealth.

*1293. **William de la March**: Treasurer of Edward I.

*1309. **John Drokensford**: Guardian of the kingdom during absence of Edward II; subsequently joined the party of Queen Isabella; a third bishop who looked after his family.

*1329. **Ralph of Shrewsbury**: Chancellor of Oxford; a zealous worker in his see and for the people; disafforested the royal hunting-ground of Mendip.

*1366. **John Harewell**: chaplain of the Black Prince.

*1407. **Nicholas Bubwith**: from London to Salisbury and thence to Wells; an unusual progression but the wealth of the sees before the Reformation was in that order; present at the Council of Constance; builder of almshouses at Wells.

*1443. **Thomas Beckington** or **Bekynton.**

*1465. **Robert Stillington**: Keeper of Privy Seal; Chancellor in 1468; an enemy of Henry of Richmond from whom he fled to Oxford; but accused of helping Lambert Simnell he was surrendered and imprisoned at Windsor until his death in 1491.

1491. **Richard Fox**: Exeter 1487; Durham 1494; Winchester 1500.

1495. **Oliver King**: Chief Secretary to Edward IV and Henry VII; began to build Bath Abbey; buried at Windsor.

1504. **Hadrian de Castello**: agent of all business between Henry VII and the Papal Court; Pope Alexander VI, Alexander Borgia, made him a cardinal and afterwards attempted to poison him

at the famous banquet; by mistake the Pope himself drank the poison, died, and was succeeded by his son the infamous Cæsar Borgia.

1518. **Thomas Wolsey**: held the see *in commendam*.

1523. **John Clerk**: conveyed to Rome Henry VIII's *Defence of the Faith*.

*1541. **William Knight**: built a market-cross.

1548. **William Barlow**: alienated much episcopal property to the Protector Somerset.

1554. **Gilbert Bourne**: nominated by Queen Mary; deprived by Queen Elizabeth.

1608. **James Montague**: Master of Sidney Sussex Coll; restored episcopal palace; to Winchester.

*1616. **Arthur Lake**: Warden of Hospital of St. Cross.

1626. **William Laud**: from St. David's: to London.

1628. **Leonard Mawe**: accompanied Prince Charles on his romantic journey to Spain; Master of Trinity College; received his bishopric through influence of the Duke of Buckingham whom he helped to the Chancellorship of the University.

1632. **William Pierce**: deprived by Parliament but restored in 1660.

*1670. **Robert Creyghton**: had been dean; great musician; his monument should be seen with the figure in cope, mitre, and alb.

1672. **Peter Mews**: fought against Monmouth at Sedgemoor: to Winchester 1684.

*1684. **Thomas Ken**: one of the greatest bishops; born at Berkhampstead, educated at Winchester, and Hart Hall, Oxford; chaplain to Charles II who is said to have exclaimed 'Odd's fish, who shall have Bath and Wells but the little black fellow who would not give poor Nelly a lodging'; assisted the fugitives from Sedgemoor, and attended Monmouth on the scaffold; one of the Seven Bishops; deprived as a Nonjuror.

*1691. **Richard Kidder**: killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys during the great storm of November 26, 1703, in which Winstanley perished with the Eddystone lighthouse.

1704. **George Hooper**: a great friend of Ken; almoner to Mary of Orange, who made him Dean of Canterbury.

1845. **Richard Bagot**: Bishop of Oxford during the Tractarian movement.

*1869. **Lord Arthur Charles Hervey.**

1891. Dr. Jex-Blake appointed dean.

1894. **George Wyndham Kennion.**

THE VICARS' CLOSE.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Worcester

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Among the many changes wrought by Archbishop Theodore in the seventh century was the division of the great bishopric of Lichfield. The see of Worcester was then established, and a cathedral began about the year 680, a monk from Hilda's monastery of Whitby being the first bishop. It was served by secular canons who gave place to Benedictines under Bishop Oswald, afterwards St. Oswald, by whom a new cathedral was completed about 983.

After the Conquest the convent was increased in number from twelve to fifty. Wulstan who had been consecrated bishop in 1062 continued in his office, and in 1084 began to build the existing Cathedral. As he pulled down the old walls he is said to have shed tears at the destruction of work that had been wrought by saints. In the Worcester crypt is the tomb of Wulstan, and the second, another with that of St. Oswald, who, though he became Archbishop of York was buried at Worcester, stands in front of the high altar. The Cathedral was greatly enriched by the offerings made at these shrines.

In 1216 [illegible] The Cathedral [illegible] King John [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CATHEDRAL FROM EDGAR TOWER.

Engraving by

for burial on 1797 his tomb was opened'). Here came Henry III in 1218 with a vast retinue of nobility and clergy for the dedication of the new Cathedral and the translation of the body of St Wulfstan. Here often came his son Edward I, and with thankofferings after the conquest of Wales. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII, who died at Ludlow Castle, is here buried, and his beautiful chantry is one of the treasures of the Cathedral.

The troubles of the Great Rebellion fell with heavy hand upon Worcester. On Sunday, September 25, 1642, the Parliamentary army under Fairfax visited and plundered the Cathedral, committing the most wanton destruction. In 1646 the city, held for the King, was besieged, and although from the Cathedral a small cannon was brought to bear on the Parliamentarians, no special revenge was taken when surrender was made. Again on September 3, 1651, the wandering Charles II and his officers watched from the Cathedral tower the progress of that memorable battle that Cromwell described as his 'Crowning Mercy'. Charles had a miraculous escape, but of his followers 6,000 were imprisoned in the Cathedral. Few traces of these troubles are now visible, for from the Restoration in 1660 until modern times the hand of the 'restorer' has been at work, and with great success, on the beautiful building.

Features to be Noticed

One of the earliest *Early English* churches. The eastern transepts equal in height to the centre of presbytery—a rare feature. Projection of great transepts beyond aisles of nave only twenty-eight feet. Unusual height in proportion to width. Staircase turrets in transepts. Screen of *Perpendicular* work on walls of transepts to be compared with Gloucester. The arcading of eastern transepts, and Lady chapel. *Miserere* seats of choir of great interest. Prince Arthur's chantry, one of the best examples of Tudor architecture. King John's tomb the earliest effigy of an English monarch in the country. Brass rings on columns of the eastern part of the building to be compared with those at Westminster Abbey. Good modern glass of Hardman and others. Some excellent sculpture work of Forsyth. The apsidal crypt: there are only three others in England—Worcester, Gloucester and Canterbury. Norman chapter house and the most ancient remains. In library an early copy of Roman Law by Vacarius and an account of the Battle of Poictiers by Bishop Brian.

Building Dates

1084. The present Cathedral begun by Bishop Wulfstan. Now existing: the crypt, portions of nave, and transepts, with core of the piers of central tower.
1100.c. The chapter-house—extensively altered 1400.c.
1113. Damage by fire. 1175. Fall of central tower.
1202. Cathedral destroyed by fire.
1222. Fall of the two lesser towers.
1224. Choir and Lady-chapel begun by Bishop Blois.
1281. Bp. Nicholas leaves legacy for building central tower.
1317-21. N. aisle of nave vaulted. N. side of nave. The Guesten Hall—largely pulled down 1860.
1360.c. South side of nave. 1374. Central tower completed.
1375-95. West end altered—Bishop Wakefield. Vaulting of nave and choir completed. Choir stalls—canopies 1551. The cloisters.
1712. Restorations. Supporting walls and arches introduced—since removed.
1736.c. Flying buttresses at east end—now removed.
1748. Nave paved. North end of nave-transept rebuilt.
1789. W. window rebuilt glazed 1792; rebuilt and glazed 1865. 1792. E. window rebuilt; again before 1857.
1812. Choir screen of lath and plaster—removed 1865. Parapet and pinnacles of central tower were added in 18th century, and altered in the 19th.
1857. Restorations under Mr. W. A. Perkins.
1870. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.

Monuments

There are monuments or tombs to: King John (1216); Alexander Neckham (1216) Abbot of Cirencester, the first writer on the *Compass*, the *Silkworm*, and *Chess*; an unknown lady of the thirteenth century, six feet three inches; Andela, wife of John de Warren; an unknown lady of the fourteenth century, a very beautiful monument; Sir William Harcourt, fourteenth century; Sir John Beauchamp of Holt (1388); Judge Litleton de Frankley (1481) whose treatise was commented on by Sir Edward Coke (*Coke upon Lyttleton*); Friar Baskerville; Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII (1502); Sir Gryffyth Ryce (1523); Philip Ballard de Hawford, last Abbot of Evesham; Robert Wilde (1608); Dean Eedes (1608); the wife of Bishop Goldisburge of Gloucester (1613); the Moore family (1613); Sir T. Lyttleton of Frankley (1650); the Duke of Hamilton (1651); Anne, wife of Isaac Walton

and sister of Bishop Ken; Sir T. Street, judge, and M.P. for Worcester, reign of James II.; Minor Canon Morris, 'Miserrimus'; Bishop Johnson (1770) *Adams Nicholas*; Sir Henry Elles, who fell at Waterloo; the Rev. William Digby (1820) *Chantrey*; Dean Hook (1828) brother of Theodore Hook; Prebendary Davison (1834) Fellow of Oriel, author of a work on Prophecy; John B. Jenkinson (1840) Bishop of St. David's; the Earl of Stratford; officers and men who fell in India (1845-6) *West Scott*; George William Baron Lyttleton (1876) a fine example of Forsyth's work, with others of less general interest. There are several memorial windows, including one to Queen Adelaide.

Dimensions

Exterior length 425 feet. Length of nave 170 feet; height 68 feet; width 78 feet. Length of choir 180 feet. Height of tower 196 feet. Canterbury is 235; Gloucester 225.

THE NORTH PORCH.

THE NAVE.

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THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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THE CROSS

THE REREDOS.

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THE CLOISTER.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S CHANTRY.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

680. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF WORCESTER.

873. **Werefrith**: friend of Alfred the Great.

957. **Dunstan**: sometime Abbot of Glastonbury.

961. **Oswald**: afterwards Saint Oswald; nephew of Odo, Archbp. of Canterbury; in 972 Archbp. of York as well as Bp. of Worcester; founded the monastery at Worcester, and remodelled those at Ely and St. Albans.

1062. **Wulfstan II**: patron saint of Worcester; said to have been a vegetarian.

1096. **Sampson**: Canon of Bayeux; his elder brother was Archbp. of York; his son also became Archbp. of York, and another son was Bp. of Bayeux.

1164. **Roger Fitz Count**: conveyed message to the Pope that the king was not responsible for the murder of Becket.

1180. **Baldwin**: preacher of the Crusade, and himself a Crusader; to Canterbury 1185; died at Acre.

1200. **Mauger** physician to Richard I; one of the bishops who pronounced the Papal interdict.

1214. **Walter de Grey** King John's chancellor; to York 1215.

1216. **Silvester of Evesham** buried King John.

*1218. **William de Blois**: one of the builders.

*1237. **Walter de Cantelupe**: uncle of the sainted Bp. of Hereford, supporter of Simon de Montfort.

*1268. **Godfrey Giffard**: brother of William Giffard, Archbp. of York, completed Hartlebury Castle.

1307. **Walter Reynold** to Canterbury 1313.

*1317. **Thomas Cobham**: Prebendary of St. Paul's; Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

1327. **Adam de Orlton**, accused, without cause, of having instigated the murder of Edward II; to Winchester 1333.

*1337. **Thomas Hemenhale** a monk of Norwich.

*1350. **Wolstan de Braunsford**, builder of the Guesten Hall.

1350. **John de Thoresby**: Master of the Rolls; Chancellor of England, to York 1352.

*1352. **Reginald Brian**, friend of the Black Prince.

1362. **John Barnet** Canon of St. Paul's; Treasurer of England; to Bath and Wells 1363.

*1375. **Henry Wakefield** Treasurer of England.

*1395. **Tideman de Winchcomb**: physician of Richard II.

1426. **Thomas Polton**: attended the Council of Basle, where he died and is buried.

1435. **Thomas Bourchier** to Ely 1443, to Canterbury 1454.

1443. **John Carpenter**: Provost of Oriel, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

1476. **John Alcock** a guardian of Edward V; founder of Jesus College, Cambridge; to Ely.

1521. **Julius de Medicis** Pope Clement VII.

1522. **Jerome de Ghinuccils**: supported Henry VIII in his divorce of Catherine of Arragon.

1535. **Hugh Latimer** the martyr.

1539. **John Bell**: resigned 1556.

1543. **Nicholas Heath** imprisoned in reign of Edward VI restored by Queen Mary; President of Wales; Chancellor of England.

1552. **John Hooper**: the famous martyr-bishop of Gloucester, joined for a time to Worcester.

1554. **Richard Pates**: deprived by Queen Elizabeth; present at the Council of Trent; died at Louvain.

Five ex-bishops of Worcester: Pates, Latimer, Bell, Heath, and Hooper were living at the same time.

1559. **Edwin Sandys**: President of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; to London 1570; to York 1577.

*1571. **Nicholas Ballingham**: from Lincoln.

1577. **John Whitgift**: to Canterbury 1583.

*1584. **Edmund Freake**: from Norwich.

*1610. **Henry Parry**: from Gloucester.

*1617. **John Thornborough**: from Bristol.

1641. **John Prideaux**: a poor native of Devonshire; travelled to Oxford, and was employed in the kitchen of Exeter College; on his ability becoming known he was admitted a member of the College of which he became Rector; Regius Professor of Divinity; a staunch Royalist; died in poverty.

1662. **John Gauden**: author of *Icon Basilike*.

*1663. **Robert Skinner**: Bristol 1637; Oxford 1641; imprisoned by the Puritans; died at the age of eighty; the last bishop consecrated before the Great Rebellion.

*1671. **William Blandford**: Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; Bishop of Oxford.

*1675. **James Fleetwood**: Provost of King's Camb.; only member of his family to remain Royalist.

*1683. **William Thomas**: a Nonjuror; but died before deprivation.

*1689. **Edward Stillingfleet**: the leader of the Protestants in the reign of James II.

1699. **William Lloyd**: one of the Seven Bishops.

*1717. **John Hough**: the famous president of Magdalen College, Oxford, dispossessed by James II; King William made him Bishop of Oxford; he declined the Primacy 1715.

*1743. **Isaac Madox**: founder of Worcester Infirmary.

*1759. **James Johnson**: from Gloucester.

*1781. **Richard Hurd**: the biographer of Warburton; preceptor of the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York; declined the Primacy 1783.

*1861. **Henry Philpott**: resigned 1890.

1890. **John James Stewart Perowne.**

1901. **Charles Gore.**

THE FONT.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Engraving by

Notes on the Cathedrals

LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO., LTD.
1905

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Exeter
Hereford
Truro
Bangor
Llandaff
St. Asaph
St. David's

Exeter

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

In the year 705 the great diocese of Wessex was divided and Devonshire with Cornwall came under the control of the bishops of Sherborne. So they continued until 909, when the see of Crediton was founded for the two counties. In 926 Athelstan, having completed the conquest of the West, a separate see was established for Cornwall at St Germans. Crediton and St Germans were again united in 1032 under Bishop Leving; eight years later the place of the see was removed to Exeter by Bishop Leofric. Athelstan had founded a monastery there, which Sweyn destroyed in 1003. But Canute in 1019 built a new church, and this it was became the Cathedral. It stood on the site of the present building, and all trace of it has now disappeared. Bishop Warelwast was the first builder of the church as we now know it: the two transept towers of his work remain. In 1280 Peter Quivil succeeded to the bishopric and began his wonderful transformation. It is to him that we owe the *Decorated* work of the building.

Exeter with its thirty-two manors and fourteen prebends was one of the richest and most attractive sees in England. Its bishops being largely drawn from the wealthy families were able to carry out their building operations in a lavish manner. Walter de Stapledon, whose

THE WEST FRONT.

[illegible] corresponds with the reign of the first two Edwards, not only spent a whole year's revenue on the festivities attending his enthronement, but an enormous sum on the Cathedral as well. He also built Exeter College, Oxford, and a palace in London. John Grandisson (1327-1369), whose sister, the Lady Catherine, is the heroine of the romantic story of the institution of the Order of the Garter, was another wealthy and magnificent prelate of [illegible] and noble lineage. Succeeding to the peerage of his [illegible] he built the nave of the Cathedral, and the [illegible] St. Mary Ottery. He was the trusted friend of Edward III., to whom he left a splendid legacy. But the interest in the bishops of Exeter is by no means confined to those who were statesmen or great builders. Miles Coverdale, the Bible translator, was bishop for two years, and 'The Prayer Book Psalter is in essence the Psalter of Coverdale's Bible' (*Moulton*).

The Cathedral was spared by express condition on the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax. But during the Commonwealth the cloisters were [illegible] and a cloth market established on the site. A [illegible] was built, dividing the church into two [illegible] 'East Peter's' for the Presbyterians, and 'West Peter's' for the Independents.

The diocese has sent forth two great missionaries—Wilfrid, St. Boniface, to Germany in 716, and John Coleridge Patteson to Melanesia. Patteson was martyred [illegible] and the pulpit in the nave of the Cathedral is to his memory.

Features to be Noticed

The transeptal towers—the church of St. Mary Ottery [illegible] example in England. Ingenious opening [illegible] transepts. The [illegible] and Lady chapel are [illegible] than the nave. Lowness and breadth of [illegible]. Great breadth and variety of tracery, [illegible] Clerestory of nave unusually high; triforium [illegible] nave; a very beautiful [illegible] and beauty of detail throughout [illegible]. The [illegible] the minstrels' gallery, the [illegible] among the best in the [illegible] Excellent modern glass of Clayton & Bell. The [illegible] is the fifth largest in England. [illegible] in Saxon and other MSS., and [illegible]

Building Dates

1112. Saxon church pulled down, and Norman building begun by Bishop Warelwast. The towers, and some smaller work, remain.
1191. The Norman building finished.
1194-1206. The choir enlarged; north porch; cloister doorway; Lady-chapel, and five other chapels —Bishop Marshall.
1224-44. The Chapter-house (raised c. 1420); the *misereres* —Bishop Bruere.
1257-80. Chapels of St. Gabriel, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. James restored by Bishop Bronescombe.
1280-91. Rebuilding of the Cathedral planned, and begun by Bishop Peter Quivil. He built arches in the Norman towers, thus making them a part of the church, finished the eastern-most bays of nave, and transformed the Lady-chapel.
1292-1307. Quivil's work in the choir continued by Bishop Bytton.
1308-1327. The choir completed, and cloister begun by Bishop Stapledon, who also erected the bishop's throne, the screen, and the *sedilia*.
1328-67. The nave finished in Quivil's design by Bishop Grandisson, who also built the west front (the screen is later) the chapel of St. Radegunde, and part of the cloister.
1370-94. Cloister finished by Bishop Brantyngham, the builder of the screen of the west front, and the east window.
1420-55. Nave windows glazed, and chapter-house raised by Bishop Lacey.
1478-86. Pinnacles and turrets added to towers.
1504-19. The Oldham and Speke chapels.
1657. The cloisters destroyed.
1662-67. Restorations under Bishop Seth Ward.
1766. Glazing of west window.
1871. Work of Sir Gilbert Scott begun.

Dimensions

Total external length 409 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 72 feet. Height of vaulting from floor 68 feet. Length of transept 138 feet. Height of towers 130 feet.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments, or tombs of: Sir Richard de Stapledon, brother of the Bishop; Sir Humphrey de Bohun, father of the Countess of Devon; Hugh Courtenay (1377) second Earl of Devon; Sir Peter Courtenay (1406) son of Hugh, standard bearer of Edward III; Canon Langton (1411) a good brass; William Sylke (1508) sub-chanter; Sir John Speke (1518); Anthony Harvey (1564); Sir Peter Carew, [illegible]; Sir John Gilbert, half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh; Sir Gawain Carew, and his nephew, Sir Peter (1589); Bishop Cotton (1621); Bishop Carey (1626); Sir John Doddridge (1628) the 'sleepy judge'; Robert Hall (1667) son of the Bishop; John Loosemore (1682) builder of the organ; Bishop Weston (1741); General Simcoe (1806) *Flaxman*, a hero of the American war; Northcote, the Devonshire painter (1831) *Chantrey*; S. S. Wesley (1837) the musician; John Macdonald, a descendant of the famous Flora; Canon Roberts of Penrose (1836); General Elphinstone (1890). Bishop Grandisson was buried in the chapel of St Radegunde, but his ashes were scattered in the time of Queen Elizabeth. There is an undated monument, which should be [illegible], to one Elizabeth, wife of John Barrett.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

THE NAVE.

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THE CHOIR.

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THE SEDILIA IN THE CHOIR.

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THE MINSTRELS' GALLERY.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted*.

A.D.

787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
876. Alfred drives the Danes from Exeter; again in 894.
909. The See of Crediton founded.
932. King Athelstan establishes monastery at Exeter.
936. The See of St. German's (Cornwall) founded.
1035. **Living**: ninth bishop of Crediton, together with Worcester, and Cornwall; great friend of Canute.
*1046. **Leofric**: removed the episcopal seat to Exeter.
1107. **William Warelwast**: nephew of the Conqueror.
*1138. **Robert Chichester**: Dean of Salisbury.
1155. **Robert Warelwast**: nephew of Bp. William.
*1159. **Bartholomaeus Iscanus**: an opponent, but subsequently the friend, of Becket; assisted in the re-consecration of Canterbury Cathedral after the murder.
*1191. **Henry Marshall**: assisted at the coronation of Richard I, and John.
*1186. **John the Chaunter**: had been precentor.
*1214. **Simon de Apulia**: assisted to crown Henry III.
1224. **William Bruere** a Crusader, at Acre in 1228.

*1258. **Walter Bronescombe**, son of a poor Exeter citizen, one of the great builders.

*1280. **Peter Quivil** designer and first builder of the *Decorated* cathedral.

*1292. **Thomas de Bytton** continued Quivil's work.

*1307. **Walter de Stapledon** founded Exeter College, Oxford, Lord High Treasurer of Edward II, held London for the king, and was murdered there by the citizens.

*1326. **James Berkley**, appointed through interest of Queen Isabella.

1327. **John Grandisson** the most magnificent of all the bishops of Exeter, twice visited by the Black Prince; great builder.

1370. **Thomas Brantyngham** Lord High Treasurer, unsuccessfully resisted the visitation of the Archbishop.

*1395. **Edmund Stafford** twice Lord Chancellor, benefactor of Exeter College.

*1420. **Edmund Lacey** entertained Henry VI for eight days, his saintly character made his tomb a place of pilgrimage.

1456. **George Neville** only twenty three when nominated, Chancellor of Oxford, Lord Chancellor, to York 1465.

1478. **Peter Courtenay** assisted at coronation of Richard III.

1487. **Richard Fox** Lord Privy Seal to Henry VII, guardian of Henry VIII to Bath and Wells.

1492. **Oliver King** to Bath and Wells began Bath

1497. Siege of Exeter by Perkin Warbeck Abbey.

*1504 **Hugh Oldham** joint founder with Fox of Corpus Christi College Oxford, founder of Manchester Grammar School.

1519. **John Veysey** or **Harman** a favourite of Henry VIII governor of the Princess Mary, accused of complicity in the rising of the West, resigned 1551 was restored by Queen Mary 1553, died 1555 at the age of 103.

1527. **Reginald Pole** dean, but probably an absentee

1551. **Miles Coverdale** Bible translator, deprived 1553.

1555. **James Turbevill** during his rule Agnes Priest was burnt for heresy deprived by Elizabeth.

*1560. **William Alleyn** reduced estates from 24 to 9

*1579. **John Wolton** obtained from Queen Elizabeth the restitution of the property of the see.

1627. **Joseph Hall**: a famous writer, principally of theological works, but in 1597, when only twenty-three, published a volume of satires—

I first adventure, follow me who list
And be the second English satyrist.

He was translated to Norwich in 1641.

1646. Exeter taken by Fairfax.

1660. **John Gauden**: the probable author of the *Icon Basilike*; member of the Westminster Assembly.

1662. **Seth Ward**: severe to Nonconformists noted for his learning; to Salisbury 1667.

1667 **Anthony Sparrow**: author of the *Rationale or Practical Exposition of the Book of Common Prayer;* to Norwich 1685.

1676. **Thomas Lamplugh**: on the landing of William of Orange, the Bishop exhorted the people to remain faithful to King James; for this he was made Archbishop of York; he assisted at the coronation of William III! and died in 1691.

1688. Entry of the Prince of Orange into Exeter and *Declaration* read in the Cathedral Nov. 9.

1689. **Jonathan Trelawney**: when bishop of Bristol tried as one of the Seven Bishops; to Winchester.

*1708. **Offspring Blackhall**: fndr. of Charity Schools.

*1747. **George Lavington**: author of *The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared.*

1762. **Frederick Keppel**: insulted at Exeter on account of his vote for the cider tax; the bishop

*1778. **John Ross**. [of Thackeray's *Barry Lyndon.*

1788. George III at Exeter as the guest of Dean Buller.

*1792. **William Buller.**

1796. **Henry Reginald Courtenay.**

1803. **John Fisher**: tutor to Queen Victoria's father to Salisbury in 1807.

1807. **George Pelham**: to Lincoln 1820.

1820. **William Carey**: to St. Asaph 1830.

1830. **Christopher Bethell**: to Bangor 1881.

*1831. **Henry Phillpotts**: bishop for thirty-seven years.

1844. Railway to Bristol opened.

1849. The Gorham trial.

1853. Ordination of J. C. Patteson in the Cathedral.

1860. Publication of *Essays and Reviews.*

1869. **Frederick Temple**: London 1885; Canterbury

1873. New reredos erected. [1896.

*1885. **Edward Henry Bickersteth.**

1877. Diocese of Truro founded.

1901. **Herbert Edward Ryle.**

1903. **Archibald Robertson.**

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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Hereford

THE CATHEDRAL AND WYE BRIDGE.

HEREFORD is said to have been the place of an episcopal see before the coming of Augustine. One of its bishops was present at the Synod of Caerleon in 544, and to Geraint, cousin of King Arthur, is attributed the building of the first church two years earlier. The unbroken succession of bishops dates from 676, when Putta, Bishop of Rochester, was placed at Hereford by Sexwulf, Bishop of Lichfield.

Of the earliest churches very little is known, but in 1012 we find Æthelstan, vir magnae sanctitatis, who rebuilt his cathedral and secured for it the body of Æthelbert of East Anglia. Offa, Mercia, had murdered Æthelbert in 792 at Sutton's Walls near Hereford. The body was first buried at Marden, subsequently translated with attending miracles to the Chapel of Our Lady at Fernlege, and finally by Æthelstan to the Cathedral, which was dedicated to the saint. Æthelstan's work was only just finished when a horde of Irish and Welsh led by Algar, Earl of Chester, who had been outlawed by Edward the Confessor, invaded Herefordshire and burnt the city and church.

In 1079 Robert de Losinga was appointed bishop and began to refund the Cathedral, which his successor Reynelm probably finished. Subsequent rebuildings and changes were carried out with considerable magnificence, thanks to the vast sums brought as offerings to the shrine of St. Thomas.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

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THE LADY-CHAPEL

THE CRYPT.

Historical Notes

Bishops names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

676. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE.
Putta: first Saxon bishop.

736. **Cuthbert**: said to have caused the Lord's Prayer and the Creed to be taught in English: to Canterbury 741.

1012. **Æthelstan**: rebuilt the Cathedral.

1056. **Leofgar**: 'Earl Harold's mass priest'; slain in battle with the Welsh.

1061. **Walter of Lorraine**: chaplain of Queen Edith.

1079. **Robert de Losinga**: rebuilt the Cathedral.

1096. **Gerard**: Chancellor under William I and William II; to York.

*1107. **Reynelm**: is said to have finished Losinga's Cathedral.

*1115. **Geoffrey**: 'died rich, leaving great stores behind to nobody.'

*1121. **Richard de Gapella**: helped to build a bridge across the Wye.

*1131. **Robert de Bethune**: a friend of Henry of Blois; sided with King Stephen.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT

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THE CANTILUPE SHRINE.

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The Photochrom Co.

Thomas de Cantilupe, son of Lord Cantilupe, the most distinguished of Hereford's bishops, was a capable man of affairs. He was educated at Oxford and Paris, subsequently becoming Chancellor of Oxford University, and till the death of Simon de Montfort, Chancellor of England. In addition to these offices he was at the same time Provincial Grand Master of the Knights Templars in England, Canon and Chanter of York, Archdeacon and Canon of Lichfield and Coventry, Canon of London, Canon of Hereford, and Archdeacon of Stafford. He was noted for his piety and withal maintained the rights of the see with an iron hand at one time personally chastising Lord Clifford for cattle-lifting, at another defying Peckham Archbishop of Canterbury, who excommunicated him. Bishop Cantilupe went to Rome to plead his own cause, obtained a decree in his favour, but died on the way home. His remains were translated to the Cathedral in 1287, where his tomb became a place of pilgrimage, miracles and offerings. In 1320 he was canonized. A favourite residence of the bishop was Cantelow's Town, now Kentish Town, London; his arms are the arms of the see.

Among other interesting names connected with the Cathedral are Nicholas de Hereford, Chancellor in 1387, a leader of the Lollards at Oxford and one of Wycliffe's chief supporters. Polydore Virgil, Prebendary in 1507, was the author of a most popular history. Dr. John Bull, first Gresham Professor of Music, and the reputed composer of the music of the National Anthem, was organist of the Cathedral.

The Cathedral suffered considerably in the Civil War, the city frequently changing hands. Subsequent restorers, including Wyatt, did even more harm. The modern restorations however have on the whole been successfully carried out.

Dimensions

Length, exterior, [illegible] feet. Breadth of nave and aisles [illegible] feet. Height of nave [illegible] feet. Height of tower [illegible] feet.

Building Dates

1012. The church of Bishop Æthelstan.
1056. The church destroyed by fire.
1079. Rebuilding begun by Robert de Losinga.
Piers of choir and parts of south transept remain.
1100-45. The nave, and transepts.
1190.c. Vestibule of Lady-chapel—Bishop William de Vere.
1220.c. The Lady-chapel finished.
1240-68.c. North transept—Bishop Peter d'Acquablanca.
1260.c. Clerestory and vault of choir.
1283-1316. Outer walls and windows of nave-aisles and choir—Bishop Swinfield.
1320.c. Central tower.
A spire of wood and lead surmounted the tower; it was taken down 1790.
1453-74. Bishop Stanbury's chantry.
1492-1502. Bishop Audley's chantry.
The bishop's cloister; the vicar's cloister.
1530. The north porch—Bishop Booth.
1786. Fall of western tower.
1788-97. Restorations under Wyatt. West front rebuilt.
1830. Pinnacles to central tower.
1841-52. Restorations under Cottingham.
1856-63. Restorations under Sir Gilbert Scott.

Features to be Noticed

The richness of the *Norman* work. Crypt is the only example under a cathedral in England of later date than the end of the eleventh century, except St. Paul's. Central tower fine example of *Decorated* work; note profusion of ball-flower ornament. Norman font. The north transept generally—the form of the arches very unusual. Shrine of St. Thomas Cantilupe. Stalls, of *Decorated* period, good. The screen has been described as the most magnificent piece of metal work that the world has ever seen! Sir Gilbert Scott, who was responsible for it, says 'it is a fine work, but too loud and self-asserting for an English church.' The Hereford chair -possibly an early bishop's throne. The *Mappa Mundi*. The Reliquary.

The library contains about 2,000 volumes, many still chained to shelves; some Caxtons; a MS. of the *Antiphorian*, or *Hereford Use;* a copy of the Wycliffe Bible, and, greatest treasure of all, a Latin version of the Gospels written in Anglo-Saxon characters.

1148 **Gilbert Foliot** the enemy of Becket, to London.

1163 **Robert of Maledon** present at the Council of Clarendon and at the meeting at Northampton between Becket and the King.

1174 **Robert Foliot** a friend of Becket, attended the Lateran Council of 1179.

1186 **William de Vere** son of Earl of Oxford.

12[illegible] **Giles de Bruce** sided with the barons against King John.

1216 **Hugh de Mapenhore** had been dean.

1219 **Hugh Foliot** founded Ledbury Hospital.

1234 **Ralph of Maidstone** bought for the bishops' use a house on Fish Street Hill, London.

1240 **Peter d'Acquablanca** one of the foreigners intruded by Henry III, imprisoned by Simon de Montfort.

1278 **Thomas de Cantilupe** renowned for his piety and muscular Christianity; after his death his tomb became a place of miracles and offerings. He was the last Englishman to be canonized before the Reformation.

128[illegible] **Richard Swinfield** constant companion of Cantilupe, great builder at his Cathedral.

1317 **Adam Orlton** sided with Queen Isabella and is said probably unjustly to have instigated the murder of Edward II to Worcester [illegible].

1328 **Thomas Charleton** Treasurer of England.

1344 **John Trillick** prohibited miracle plays in his diocese; there is a fine brass to his memory.

1361 **Lewis Charleton** on account of the Black Death removed the market out of the town.

1[illegible] **William Courtenay** to London [illegible] where [illegible] to Canterbury [illegible].

1375 **John Gilbert** Treasurer of England, founded the Cathedral Grammar School.

1389 **John Trevenant** sent by Henry IV to Rome to announce his accession.

1404 **Robert Mascall** built the church of the Carmelites in London.

1422 **Thomas Spofford** Abbot of St. Mary's, York [illegible] the see.

1449 **Richard Beauchamp** [illegible] St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where he is buried.

1458 **John Stanbury** [illegible] friend of Henry VI, first Provost of Eton.

1474 **Thomas Mylling** godfather of Edward V, buried in Westminster Abbey.

1492 **Edmund Audley** to Salisbury 1502.

*1504. **Richard Mayhew**: first President of Magdalen College, Oxford; Chancellor of the University; conducted Catharine of Aragon to England.

1510. Thomas Wolsey: dean; never visited his Cathedral.

*1516. **Charles Booth**: Chancellor of Welsh Marshes.

1535. **Edward Foxe**: Provost of King's College, Cambridge; introduced Cranmer to Henry VIII.

1539. **John Skypp**: helped Cranmer with the first Prayer Book of Edward VI.

*1586. **Herbert Westphaling**: of highest integrity; hospitable and grave.

*1603. **Robert Bennett**: Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge; famous as tennis player, and logician.

1617. **Francis Godwin**: the compiler of the *Catalogue of the Bishops of England*, to which all succeeding writers have been indebted.

*1634. **Augustus Lindsell**: died in the same year.

*1636. **George Coke**: brother of the Secretary of State of James I; deprived by Parliament.

1661. **Nicholas Monk**: brother of the great Duke of Albemarle; Provost of Eton; buried in Westminster Abbey.

1662. **Herbert Croft**: left a sum of money for the relief of widows, and sons of the clergy.

*1691. **Gilbert Ironside**: Warden of Wadham College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University; opposed James II.

1721. **Benjamin Hoadley**: from Bangor; to Salisbury 1725; Winchester 1734.

1724. **The Hon. Henry Egerton**: son of the Earl of Bridgewater.

1746. **Lord James Beauclerk**: son of the Duke of St. Albans, and grandson of Charles II.

1787. **The Hon. John Harley**: son of the Earl of Oxford; occupied the see for only six weeks.

1788. **John Butler**: by birth a German; vindicated the American War.

*1815. **George Isaac Huntingford.**

*1832. **Edward Grey.**

*1837. **Thomas Musgrave**: to York 1847; buried at Kensal Green, London.

1848. **Renn Dickson Hampden**: Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford; his nomination by Lord John Russell led to considerable controversy.

*1868. **James Atlay.**

1895. **John Percival.**

Photochrom

" THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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Monuments

There are several monuments and brasses of architectural interest, but without names; there are also some monuments of the *Decorated* period to earlier bishops. Coffin slabs in N.E. transept should be noticed. More bishops are buried in this Cathedral than in any other. Some of their monuments are noted under "Historical Notes." Other memorials are to John d'Acquablanca (1320), Dean of Hereford, nephew of the bishop; Joanna de Bohun (1327), Countess of Hereford, another member of the Bohun Earls of Hereford family; Sir Richard Pembridge (1[illegible]), one of the early knights of the Garter, present at Poitiers; Richard Delaware (1[illegible]), a fine brass; Dean Berew (1462); Andrew Jones (restorer of the crypt in 1497); Sir Richard Delabere (1514), his two wives and twenty-one children; Dean Frowcester (1[illegible]); Sir Alexander Denton (1576) and his wife; John Philips (1708), the poet who also has a monument in Westminster Abbey; Dr. Clarke Whitfield (1[illegible]), Cathedral organist; Dean Mereweather (1[illegible]), one of the modern restorers; Dean Dawes (1867), another zealous restorer. There is a memorial window to Queen Victoria.

THE CLOISTERS, WITH THE LADIES' ARBOUR.

THE NAVE.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

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Truro

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

QUEEN VICTORIA's glorious reign was distinguished in cathedral story by the [illegible] of Truro Cathedral, the central tower of which rises to her memory. "To Truro it is claimed belongs the [illegible] of erecting the first modern Cathedral in England. Two centuries ago St. Paul's, Wren's masterpiece, was [illegible] but that was merely a [illegible] cathedral." For more than eight centuries [illegible] Cornwall had been included in the diocese of Exeter, when an Act of Parliament was passed in [illegible] for the foundation of the bishopric of Truro. Four years later the Cathedral was begun, Mr. J. L. Pearson being the architect. The foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, now Edward VII. In [illegible] the Prince came to Truro again when the [illegible] Cathedral was carried out with imposing ceremonial by **Archbishop Benson.**

Christianity was introduced into Cornwall in the third century. At Perranzabuloe are the [illegible] of perhaps the oldest church in England. We read that King Solomon of Cornwall professed Christianity in the fourth century. In the year [illegible] the great [illegible] of Wessex was [illegible] when Cornwall and Devonshire [illegible] the Bishops of Sherborne. [illegible] when the see of Crediton was [illegible] In [illegible] a separate see was established for Cornwall at

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

THE ORGAN.

THE BAPTISTERY.

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THE NORTH TRANSEPT

THE CHOIR.

St. Germans. Crediton and St. Germans were again united in 1042 under Bishop Lyving, eight years later the place of the see was removed to Exeter by Bishop Leofric, and Cornwall continued one with Exeter until 1877. The revival of the see of Cornwall, which was ultimately brought about by the late Archbishop Temple when Bishop of Exeter, was the work of thirty years. It was keenly supported by Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter, by Lord John Russell, Lord Lyttleton, Prebendary Tatham and others, while Lord Palmerston is supposed to have been either apathetic or hostile to the project. The first Bishop of the see was Dr Benson, Chancellor and Canon of Lincoln, where more fully than ever there was developed in him that romantic love for cathedrals which had shown itself in his boyhood, which led him to take exultant delight in the noble buildings at Rheims and Amiens, and now in the glorious minster crowning the hill of the old Roman city. Dr. Benson in 1883 became Archbishop of Canterbury, but continued to take the greatest interest in his own dear Cathedral at Truro. The Cathedral occupies the site of the parish church of St. Mary, the south aisle of which was retained, to make a particularly successful feature of the building.

Three great missionaries are connected with the western sees. Wynfrith St. Boniface who went to Germany in the eighth century, John Coleridge Patteson the Martyr of Melanesia, and Henry Martyn missionary to India. Martyn was a native of Truro, and the beautiful baptistery of the Cathedral is dedicated to his memory.

The following account of the dedication of the nave on July 21, 1903, is given by permission of 'The Westminster Gazette':

There were early celebrations in all the churches of Truro this morning as well as in the Cathedral. The Bishop of Truro, who wore a cope worked for him under the direction of the Sisters of the Epiphany, celebrated the Holy Communion in the Cathedral and the choir of Exeter Cathedral with the Truro choir, sang the service. At 10.45 the doors of the Cathedral were opened for the benediction of the nave and a long procession of clergy and more than thirty Bishops entered the church in procession, singing *Blessed are the peacemakers* as translated from the Latin by Archbishop Benson. At the porch they awaited the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Alexander of Teck. The Mayor and Corporation were present. The Bishop of Truro having said the Collect 'Prevent us, O Lord' outside knocked at the western door saying, 'Peace be to this House from all

the Persons of the Trinity.' Then was said the ordinary prayer for the King at Matins, a special one for the Queen, and a series of suffrages for the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Lord-Lieutenant of the county next said: 'My Lord, in my own name and in the name of the diocese I desire that you will be pleased to receive, offer, and bless the nave of this Cathedral Church to the glory of God and the service of His Holy Church.'

The Bishop replied: 'I am ready to do as you desire, and I pray God to bless and prosper this our work.'

After silent prayer the *Veni Creator* was sung kneeling, followed by the Lesser Litany, the Lord's Prayer, Psalm cxxxii, Haggai ii, read by the Bishop of St. Andrews (second Bishop of Truro), the anthem, *Send out Thy light and truth*, the Creed, and special prayers of benediction; after which the Bishop, turning to the people and holding his pastoral staff in his right hand, said, 'By the authority committed to us in the Church of God we declare the nave of this Cathedral hallowed. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.'

The following Bishops are in the city besides the Primate and the Diocesan: Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Exeter, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Rochester, Salisbury, Meath, Cashel and Waterford, Down and Connor, St. Andrews (formerly Bishop of Truro), Caledonia, Corea, St. John's, Kaffraria, Crediton, Ipswich, Marlborough and Reading; and Bishops Barry, Stirling, Thornton, Goe, Kestell-Cornish, Macrorie, Strachan and Webb. St. Paul's Cathedral is represented by Canon Scott Holland and Prebendary Ingram.

Truro Cathedral, as reared from designs by Mr. Pearson, who said that he desired 'to erect a building which should bring people to their knees when they came within the doors,' is no mere magnified parish church. It can hold its own with any of our old mother-churches. The length is 300 feet, and the spire 250 feet from the ground. It has a lofty central tower, a choir with aisles and eastern transepts, while the nave of eight bays on either side with triforium and clerestory, the west front and noble porches —one on the south side highly ornate, the gift of the late Canon Phillpotts and the crypt extending under the whole of the choir, are all worthy of careful study.

THE BAPTISTERY

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE EAST.

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THE NAVE

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THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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THE WEST FRONT

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THE NAVE.

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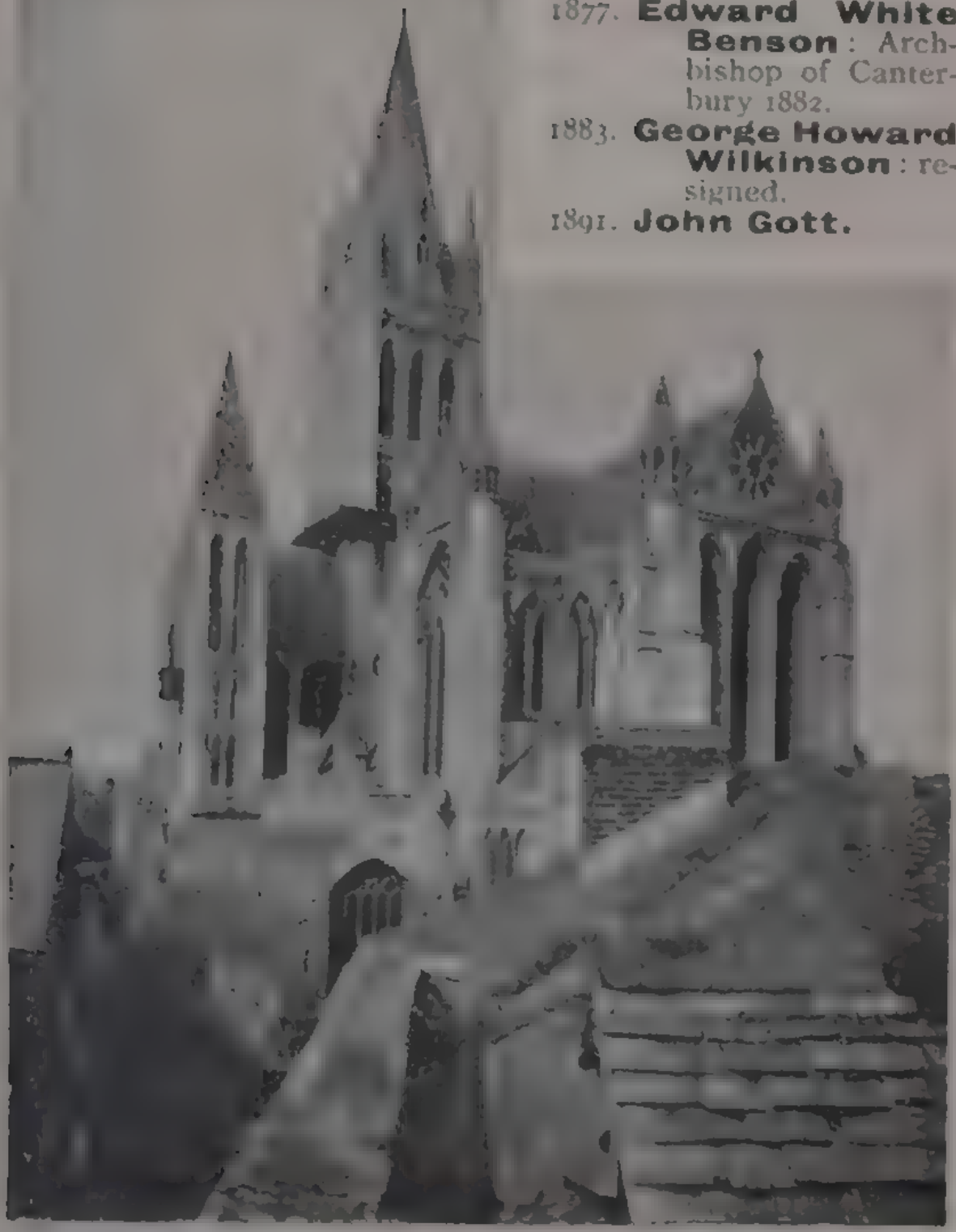
Bishops of Truro

1877. **Edward White Benson**: Archbishop of Canterbury 1882.
1883. **George Howard Wilkinson**: resigned.
1891. **John Gott.**



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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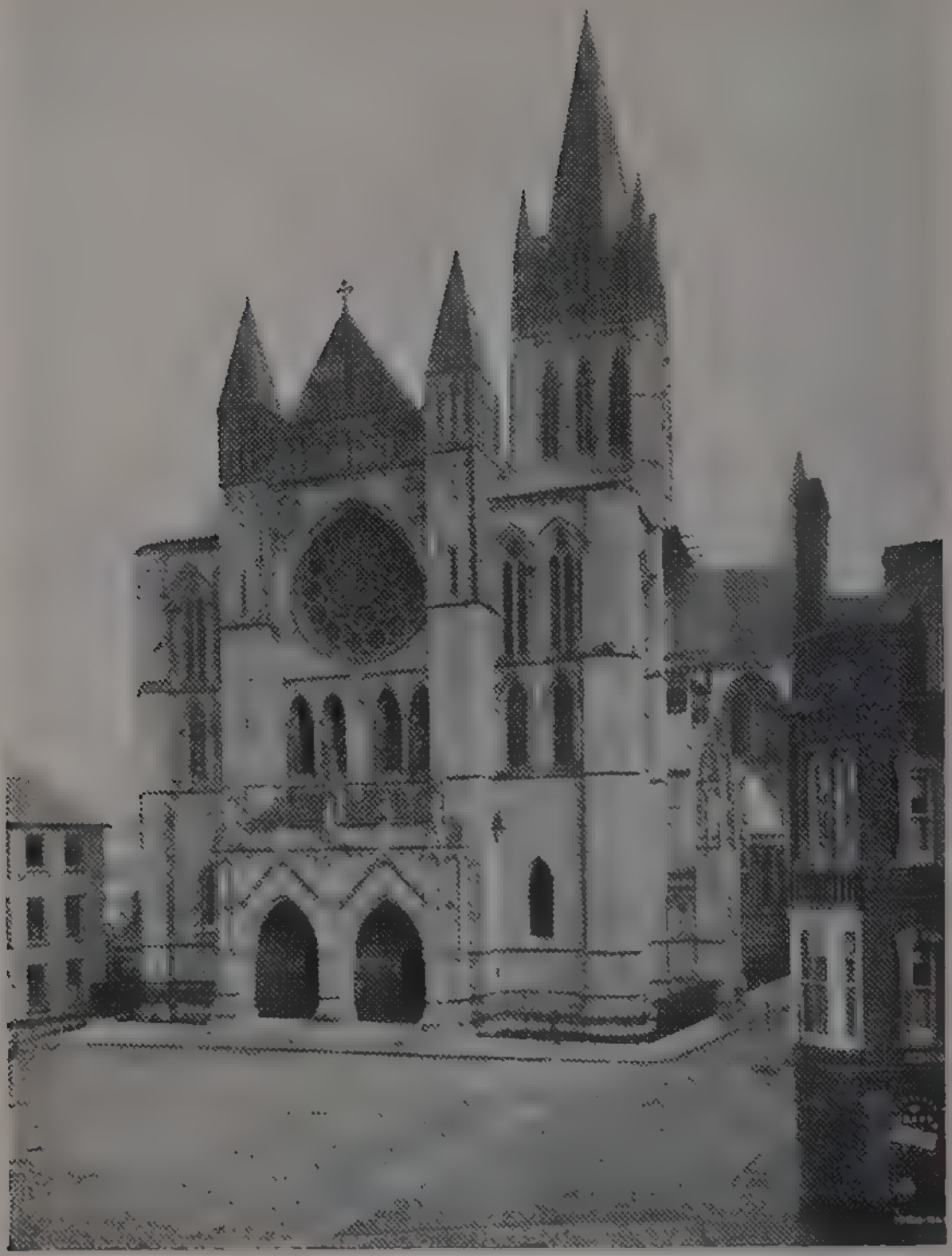

THE WEST FRONT.

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Bangor

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Zealous archæologists will certainly include Bangor Cathedral in their itinerary, not so much for the interest of the building itself or of its monuments as for its venerable associations. It is the seat of one of the most ancient of British sees, having been founded by St Deiniol, a name that has become very familiar of late years in connexion with the home and library of England's great statesman, about the year 550.

There were several Bangors—*Bangor Fawr* signifies right in the sense of pre-eminent—or religious seminary or college. These colleges were monastic and very populous, sometimes grouped and subordinated to a central one presided over by, first St Deiniol and afterwards by successive principals called Abbots or Bishops. The central or governing one was more particularly the *Bangor*, but in this as in some other instances the *overseer* was known as *bangor*. Another of these establishments, Bangor Iscoed in Flintshire, mentioned by the Venerable Bede, was presided over by Dinoothus the father of Deiniol.

King Edgar (959-75) is said to have built a church on the north side of the Cathedral which lasted as a parish church down to the reign of Henry VI. In 1071 the Cathedral itself was destroyed by fire and it was not till fifteen years later that another building was begun. Hervé le Breton had been made bishop by William Rufus and with

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

his episcopate the authentic history of the see begins, although the story of the Cathedral is as yet vague.

The country around was constantly wasted by war. In the year 1248 the bishop fled for safety to the Abbey of St. Alban. In 1282 the Cathedral was probably destroyed, reburnt ten years later and again destroyed in 1404 by Owen Glendower. The building as we now know it was principally the work of Bishop Deane (1300–1500) and Bishop Skeffington (1533), but modern restorations have made very considerable alterations. During the Civil War great damage was done, the woodwork and stained glass being destroyed, while in the early part of the nineteenth century the work of destruction extended to the stalls and the carved roods. An organ-loft was erected, separating the nave, which was used for the Welsh parochial congregation, from the choir, in which the English services were held. In 1866 Sir Gilbert Scott was appointed architect and in his *Recollections* says: 'Never was so dreary a work undertaken as it looked at first sight. I used to say that Bangor Cathedral contained nothing worth seeing but three buttresses.' These three buttresses and other parts of the building at Bangor correspond closely with work at Chester. In both Cathedrals Edward I took a great interest, and it was surmised by Sir Gilbert that they were both the work of the same architect, 'the English invaders expiating at Bangor the devastation committed by the reinstatement of the damaged sanctuary.'

The early Bishops were generally appointed by the English invaders sorely against the will of the people and the native Princes. Even when a Welshman was installed, submission to Canterbury was always demanded. Archbishop Thomas Becket in this matter being especially exacting. No great names appear among the Bishops of Bangor. Benjamin Hoadly (1710–21) is, perhaps, the best known, thanks to his sermon upon the text: My kingdom is not of this world. For this sermon he was censured by Convocation, whereupon the government of the day deprived Convocation of its powers, powers which were not fully restored until 1852. A name less widely known is that of Bishop Bayley, who wrote *The Practice of Piety*, a book on which John Bunyan says that he sometimes read with his wife, wherein I also found some things that were somewhat pleasing to me. But more than any bishop is to be remembered William Shrubsole, organist of the Cathedral in 1782 but dismissed in 1784 for frequenting Conventicles, for he composed the immortal hymn tune *Miles' Lane*.

Building Dates

1102. The Cathedral rebuilt, but again destroyed in war of 1282. Some Norman remains still to be seen.
1291. Another building begun by Bishop Anian. Finished 1350 c. Now remaining: buttresses of S. transept, presbytery walls; aisle-walls of nave; jambs of great windows of transepts.
1404. The Cathedral burned by Owen Glendower.
1471-96. Restorations by Bishop Redman.
1496-1500. The present choir—Bishop Deane.
1509-33. Nave and transepts — Bishop Skeffington. Western tower.
1598-1616. Roof of nave—Bishop Rowlands.
1800-6. Roof of nave—Bishop Cleaver.
1824-27. Repairs! including reconstruction of stalls.
1873. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.
1880. Considerable restoration and rebuilding.

The ancient episcopal palace of Bangor (with its extensive and picturesque demesne) has been sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and a modern mansion called Glyn Garth, on the Anglesey side of the Menai Straits, purchased for an episcopal residence in its stead. The old palace is being adapted for municipal buildings, and a portion of the Park will be taken up by the new home of the North Wales University College.

Dimensions

Length (exterior) 233 feet. Across transepts 96 feet. Height of tower 60 feet.

Monuments

The monuments are not numerous. Among them are those of Owain Gwynedd (1169) Sovereign Prince of Wales (the authenticity of this is questioned by weighty authority); Tudor ap Grono ap Tudor (1365); The Rev. Goronwy Owen (1831) a Welsh poet; The Rev. Merrs Williams (1874) an eminent Welsh scholar.

Cadwalader, brother of Prince Owain Gwynedd, is buried in the Cathedral, but without monument, as were other princes and a large number of bishops.

Two finely incised alabaster busts of former bishops should be noticed.

Features to be Noticed

The three buttresses of south transept. To be compared with those of the Lady chapel of Chester.

In corner of south aisle of nave, an old respond *in situ*, showing that the older nave was three feet wider across from pillar to pillar.

The font, good example of fifteenth century. Old tiles at west end of north aisle. Slab with [illegible] of female effigy.

In the chapter-room, the *Pontificale of Bishop Anton* and some rare Aldines and Stephenses.

THE NORTH DOOR.

EASTWARD VIEW OF INTERIOR.

WESTWARD VIEW OF INTERIOR

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THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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THE NORTH AISLE

Engraving by
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" THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

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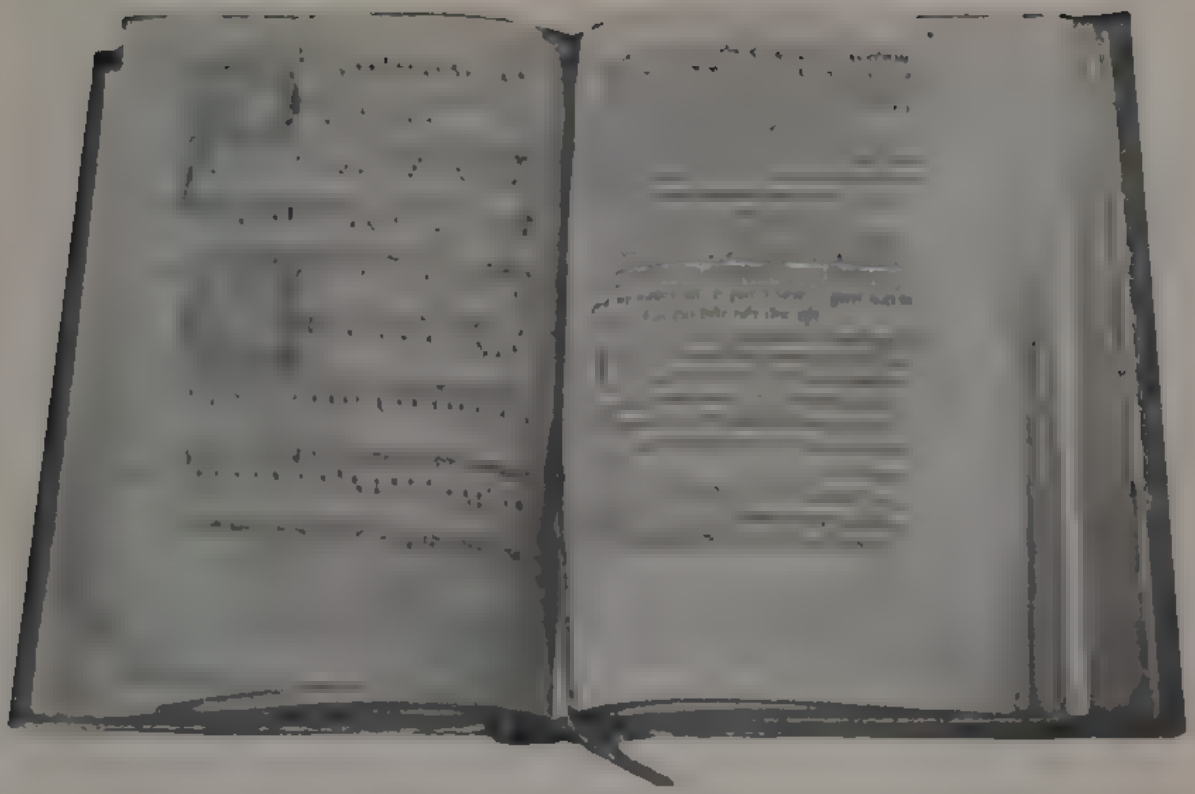

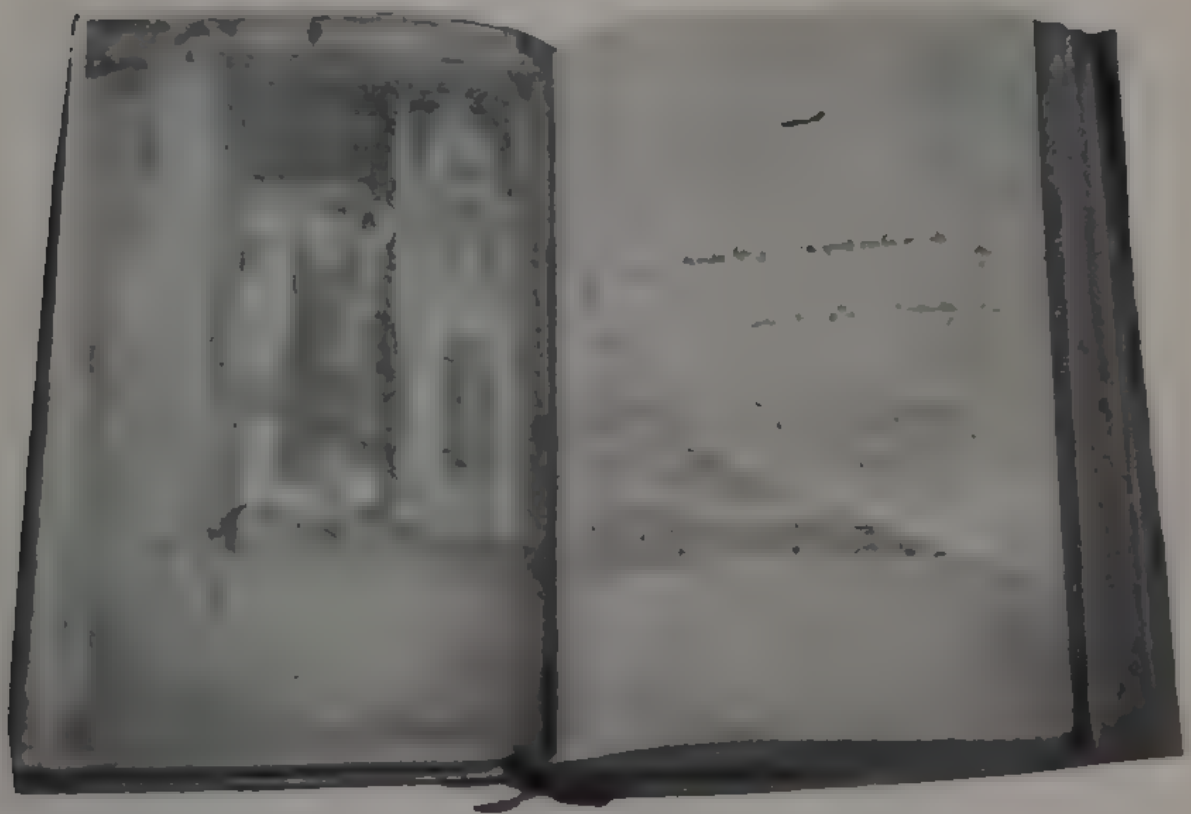

THE ANIAN PONTIFICAL.

Engraving by
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TOMB OF PRINCE OWAIN GWYNEDD.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

550. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF BANGOR.
Daniel or St. Deiniol: the first bishop; said to have established his Cör here about a quarter of a century before its erection into a bishopric.

975. King Edgar builds a church at Bangor.

1071. The Cathedral destroyed by the Normans.

1092. **Hervé le Breton**: first Norman bishop; Confessor of Henry I; in continuous conflict with his people; to Ely 1109.

1120. **David**: a Welshman; consecrated at Westminster by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1140. **Meurig or Meurice**: consecrated by Archbishop of Canterbury, and elected in spite of the remonstrance of Owain Gwynedd and his brother Cadwalader.

1177. **Guianus or Guy Rufus**: possibly Dean of Waltham; consecrated at Amesbury by Archbishop Richard; during his episcopate the Crusade was preached by Archbishop Baldwin throughout Wales and mass was sung by him in Bangor Cathedral.

1197. **Robert of Shrewsbury**, the Welsh opposed election, and appealed, unsuccessfully, to Rome.

1211. Bangor burned by the army of King John. Bishop Robert was dragged from the altar and was not released until he had paid a ransom of 500 hawks.

1237. **Richard** guarantor with Howel Bishop of St Asaph for the submission of David, Prince of North Wales to Henry III.

1267. **Anian** Archdeacon of Anglesey, favourite of Edward I, during his episcopate the Norman Cathedral was destroyed by fire, baptized at Carnarvon the Prince of Wales, compiler of the *Pontifical* bearing his name.

1301. Edward of Carnarvon made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

*1309. **Anian Sais or the Saxon** the only bishop whose sepulture in this Cathedral is taken notice of by any author before the Reformation.

1366. **Gervas de Castro** intruded by Pope Urban consecrated at Avignon.

1376. **John Swaffham** a Carmelite of Lynn benefactor of his diocese.

1400. **Richard Young** sent in 1401 to Germany by Henry IV to announce his accession.

1404. **Lewis Bifort** appointed by Owen Glendower but not recognized by the English King, and Archbishop attended the Council of Constance.

1448. **John Stanbery**, a Carmelite of Oxford, reckoned the most learned man of his Order.

1494. **Henry Deane** to Salisbury 1500 Canterbury 1501; great benefactor to Bangor.

1500. **Thomas Pigott** Abbot of Chertsey *in commendam*.

1505. **John Penny** Abbot of Leicester where he is buried.

1509 **Thomas Skeffington or Skirvington** Abbot of Waverley and of Beaulieu; builder of the nave and tower.

1542. **Arthur Bulkeley** is said to have sold the bells and sundry church ornaments, but afterward restored the money for the repair of the Cathedral.

1555. **William Glynne** President of Queens College Cambridge.

1598. **Henry Rowlands** bought new bells founded two scholarships at Jesus College Oxford, also the almshouses at Bangor.

1616. **Lewis Bayley** Treasurer of St Paul's; author of *The Practice of Piety*.

1637. **William Roberts**: deprived, but restored 1660.
1673. **Humphrey Lloyd**: procured an Act annexing revenues of certain sinecures to see.
1716. **Benjamin Hoadly**: never visited Bangor; preacher of the famous sermon that led to the Bangorian controversy; to Hereford 1721; Salisbury 1723; Winchester 1734.
1721. **Richard Reynolds**: to Lincoln 1723.
1728. **Thomas Sherlock**: great preacher; to Salisbury 1734; London 1748.
1738. **Thomas Herring**: to York; Canterbury 1747.
1743. **Matthew Hutton**: to York; Canterbury 1757.
1748. **Zachary Pearce**: to Rochester 1756.
1775. **John Moore**: to Canterbury 1783.
1800. **William Cleaver**: to St. Asaph 1806.
1807. **John Randolph**: from Oxford; to London 1809.
1809. **Henry William Majendie**: from Chester.
1826. Telford's bridges across the Conway and Menai Straits.
1830. **Christopher Bethell**: from Exeter.
1838. An order in Council for uniting the see to that of St. Asaph; annulled 1846.
1849. Stephenson's Conway tubular bridge.
1850. The Britannia tubular bridge.
1859. **James Colquhoun Campbell.**
1880. The Cathedral re-opened after restoration.
1883. Bangor incorporated.
1890. **Daniel Lewis Lloyd.**
1899. **Watkin Herbert Williams.**
1903. Griffith Roberts, dean.

THE FONT.

THE WEST FRONT

THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

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Handcuff

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

DAVID and Dubricius are names honoured in Welsh ecclesiastical story, the one as the founder of the see of Menevia or St. David's, the other as the founder of that of Llandaff, the Church on the Taff. Both were canonized, and St. David became the Patron Saint of his countrymen.

Tradition says that King Lucius built a church at Llandaff about the year 17[illegible] and that the Bishop Adelfius present at the Council of Arles in [illegible] was of Caerleon-on-Usk, near Llandaff. However this may be, there is no doubt of the antiquity of the see of Llandaff. It is the oldest in the British Isles except that of Sodor and Man.

There are no remains of the church built by Dubricius, and it is to Urban, the first bishop appointed by the Normans, that the earliest part of the existing building is attributed. About [illegible] years later the nave was extended to the present west front, and after numerous changes and additions, the building was finished about [illegible] with the western towers, that on the north being the gift of Jasper Tudor, uncle of Henry VII. Then a period of utter neglect began. So serious was it that in [illegible] the Cathedral was reported to be in absolute ruin, while the Parliamentarians [illegible] helped on the work of destruction. Little was done until 1732 when a sort of Italian temple was erected in the body of the Cathedral. This it was proposed to finish

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

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BISHOP OLLIVANT'S TOMB.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Historical Notes

Bishops names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

500.c. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF LLANDAFF.

*500.c. **St. Dubricius**: first bishop.

*540. **St. Teilo**: second bishop; his life is the subject of the *Book of Llandaff*.

1056. **Herwald**: a Welshman; his consecration is claimed in the rolls of both Canterbury and York.

1106. Robert, Duke of Normandy, a prisoner in Cardiff Castle until his death in 1135.

1107. **Urban**: a Welshman; first bishop imposed by aliens on a Welsh diocese; in constant dispute with St. David's and Hereford as to the limits of his diocese; began rebuilding his Cathedral.

1120. Translation of the relics of St. Dubricius.

1140. **Uchtryd**: consecrated by Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury.

1148. **Nicholas ap Gwrgant**: one of seven bishops suspended by Pope Alexander III for joining in the coronation of the son of Henry II.

1150 The *Book of Llandaff* compiled.

THE ORGAN FRONT

[illegible]
[illegible] Co
London

off with a rustic porch, but the funds being insufficient, both porch and a projected pepper-box tower came to naught. Not only was the building allowed to perish, but the spiritual life of the church died with it. No cathedral in the kingdom sank quite so low, and [illegible] remained down to [illegible] when the modern spirit of revival and restoration reached Llandaff. Bishop Olivant speaking in [illegible] of the condition of the cathedral at his installation twenty years earlier said: "On the opening of the door in reply to the [illegible] the musical arrangements [illegible] were found to be still in force. The National [illegible] heading the procession gave out a Psalm, which was sung by about a dozen of his scholars, a bass viol being the only [illegible] Bishop Olivant found the Cathedral [illegible] classic temple. In eight years all the eastern part was restored, Bishop Wilberforce preaching at the [illegible] were attended also by the [illegible] Gloucester Cathedral. Before his death Bishop Olivant [illegible] the cathedrals of England and Wales were entrusted [illegible] to Sir Gilbert Scott. Llandaff is one of the exceptions. The [illegible] was Mr. [illegible] who not only [illegible] his work in a most [illegible] but [illegible] the south-west tower [illegible] had gone [illegible] designed the present tower and spire, which may [illegible] be considered as one of the best pieces of modern architecture.

Features to be Noticed

[illegible] over nave, [illegible] and presbytery.

[illegible] of central tower and transepts.

[illegible] architectural [illegible]

The modern south-west tower and spire.

Plan of the piers—not clustered columns.

Absence of triforium. The *Norman* arch of choir.

[illegible] by Llandaff workmen [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Good [illegible] by Morris and others.

[illegible] with central pillar, exactly [illegible]

In [illegible]

[illegible] of St. Chad, one of Lichfield's treasures once belonged to Llandaff.]

Building Dates

Of the earliest church there are no remains.
1120. The Cathedral begun by Bishop Urban.
1193-1229. Nave extended to present west front.
1244-65. The chapter-house.
1265-87. The Lady-chapel.
1315-60. Presbytery remodelled.
1375.c. Walls of aisles of choir and nave rebuilt.
1485.c. North-west tower—Jasper Tudor.
1575. The Cathedral reported by Bishop Blethin to be in absolute ruin.
1723. Nave begins to fall; services transferred to the Lady-chapel.
1732. Survey made by Mr. Wood of Bath, and an Italian temple erected in the body of the Cathedral!
1756. Part of south tower taken down.
1835. Restorations begun by Precentor Douglas and continued by Deans Bruce-Knight, Conybeare, and Williams.
1857. The east end of the Cathedral re-opened after restoration; repair of nave begun.
1869. Nave and north-west tower restored.
South-west tower (entirely rebuilt) finished

Dimensions

Total length 200 feet; width 70 feet. Height of spire 195 feet.

Monuments

There are several ancient monuments without names. Other monuments are to: A Lady Audley; Sir David Mathew (1461), Standard bearer to Edward IV at Towton, killed at Neath by the Turbervilles; Christopher Mathew (1500) and his wife (1526) of the family of Mathew, now extinct at Llandaff: among its members have been an Archbishop of York, and the Rear-Admiral of 1744 who fought the French and Spanish off Toulon; Sir William Mathew (1528) and his wife; Henry Thomas (1863) for eighteen years Chairman of Quarter Sessions—*Armstead*; John Prichard, architect of the restoration; Dean Vaughan.

1186 **William Saltmarsh** during his episcopate Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the Crusade throughout Wales.

*1192 **Henry** Prior of Abergavenny, organized the Chapter of Llandaff, assisted to crown King John.

1216 **William** Prior of Goldclive, intruded by Randulph the Papal legate.

1257 **William of Radnor** elected by the Chapter and consecrated in St. Paul's, London, by Archbishop Boniface.

*1266 **William de Braose** probable builder of the Lady-chapel.

1296 **John of Monmouth** Canon of Lincoln, attached the rectory of Newland to the see.

1347 **John Pascal** a suffragan of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich; eloquent preacher.

*1389 **Edmund Bromfield** a Benedictine of Bury St. Edmunds, where his learning provoked the jealousy of his fellow monks.

*1478 **John Marshall** Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; great builder.

1500 **Miles Salley** Abbot of Abingdon and Lynsham.

1517 **George de Athequa** a Spanish Dominican, chaplain of Catharine of Aragon.

1537 **Robert Holgate** to York 1545.

1548 **Anthony Kitchin** alone of all the bishops took the oath of Royal Supremacy on the accession of Elizabeth.

1570 **William Blethin** finding his Cathedral in ruins, as condition reduced the number of persons on the foundation.

1595 **William Morgan** first translator of the Bible into Welsh.

1601 **Francis Godwin** educated at Christ Church, Oxford, author of the *Catalogue of English Bishops*, to which all subsequent writers have been indebted.

1618 **George Carleton** present at the Synod of Dort.

1619 **Theophilus Field** made the last entry in the *Book of Llandaff*.

1627 **William Murray** provost of Eton.

1640 **Morgan Owen** set up the porch of St. Mary's, Oxford, with figure of the Virgin and Child, for which a charge was brought against Laud at his trial, appointed by Laud, is said to have died on hearing of the death of the Archbishop.

1675. **William Lloyd**: to Peterborough 1679; Worcester 1685; deprived as a Nonjuror; died at Hammersmith.

1679. **William Beaw**: Fellow of New College, Oxford; after his ejection in 1648 he went to Sweden as a soldier; at the Restoration he recovered his Fellowship; died bishop in 1705 at the age of 90.

1725. **Robert Clavering**: Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford; Canon of Christ Church.

1769. **Jonathan Shipley**: supported repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; vindicated American claims against Home Country; to St. Asaph same year.

1769. **Shute Barrington**: son of Viscount Barrington; his episcopate (fifty-six years) longest in English Church with exception of Bishop Wilson's of Sodor and Man (fifty seven years); to Salisbury.

1782. **Richard Watson**: Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; a rare visitor to his diocese during his episcopate of thirty-four years; author of the *Apology for Christianity*, an answer to Gibbon, and the *Apology for the Bible*, an answer to Paine; sympathised with Bishop Hoadly; refused to subscribe to funds of the S.P.G. as he thought its missionaries sought to proselytize Dissenters; in favour of expunging the Athanasian Creed from the Liturgy.

1826. **Charles Richard Sumner**: to Winchester.

*1828. **Edward Coplestone**: Dean of St. Paul's at the same time; distinguished scholar; Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; began the revived life of the diocese.

1840. Act of Parliament reviving office of Dean of Llandaff. There had been no dean since about 1050.

*1849. **Alfred Ollivant**: educated at St. Paul's School, London; Fellow of Trinity; one of the Old Testament revisers; found his Cathedral almost a ruin, and left it fully restored.

1876. Charles John Vaughan, dean.

1883. **Richard Lewis**.

1897. Wm. Harrison Davey, dean.

1905. **Joshua Pritchard Hughes**.

THE REREDOS

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THE BISHOP'S THRONE.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH

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THE NAVE.

TOMB OF SIR DAVID MATHEW.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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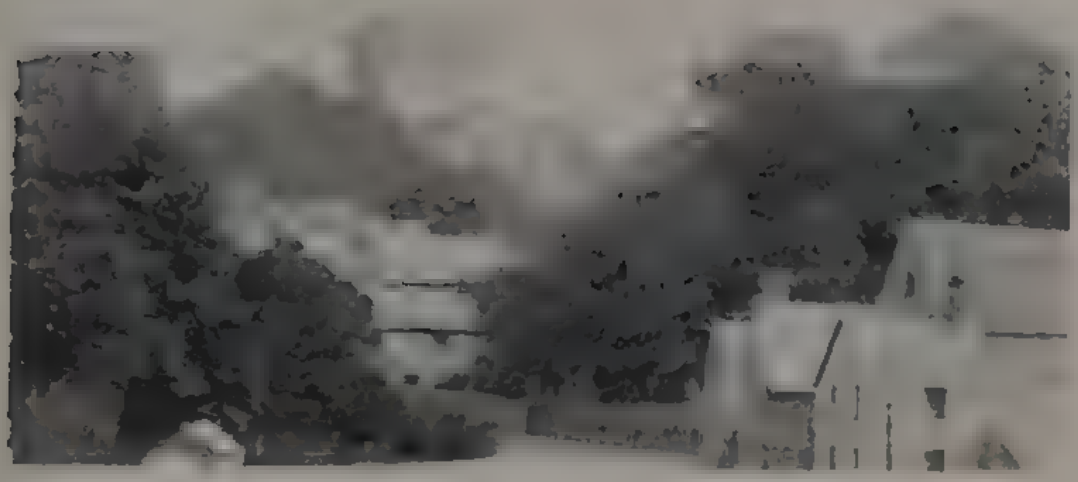
St. Asaph



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

JOSCELIN of Furness in the year 1180 addressed to his namesake the Bishop of Glasgow a life of Kentigern (or St Mungo, The Lynch). It is of course more or less legendary; tells how the young Scot, a disciple of St. Servan Bishop of Culross in the Mearns, took up his abode in Glasgow and founded there the episcopal see of which he was himself the first bishop. Driven from his diocese Kentigern visited St David at Menevia remained with him for some time, and on his return northward built at a beautiful spot on the banks of the Elwy a church with monastic buildings. The place was originally called Llanelwy, and the buildings were probably of wood. On the same site now stands the Cathedral of St. Asaph. Kentigern was recalled to Strathclyde, and was succeeded in his office by Asa or Asaph a native of Wales.

Of the history of the monastery for many succeeding centuries there is no written record; stirring events in which doubtless the inmates played their part, however were occurring in the country round. Offa King of Mercia won his great victory on Khuddian Marsh in 798 and confined the British within the ones of his dyke. The land was frequently wasted by fire and slaughter, and in the thirteenth century the bishops as frequently had to leave the diocese. In 1247 the Cathedral was occupied by the soldiers of Henry III. It was proposed at one time to

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

build a new cathedral at Rhuddlan under the protection of the castle which had been built there by Edward I, but this project was abandoned. Later came Owen Glendower, enraged with Bishop Trevor for pronouncing the deposition of his patron Richard II, and burned the Cathedral and episcopal residences. Bishop Trevor smarting at the injustice of the English subsequently joined Glendower and on the failure of his cause was driven an exile to France.

The history of the building, one of the smallest cathedrals in the kingdom, is traced on another page. During the Commonwealth the postmaster occupied the bishop's palace as office, and inn. 'He kept his horses and oxen in the body of the church, and fed his cattle in the bishop's throne and in the choir. He removed the font to his own garden and used it for a trough to water horses.' A pleasanter memory is that of Reginald Heber who was a Choral Canon of the Cathedral. His hymn *From Greenland's icy mountains* was composed for a missionary meeting at Wrexham.

There have been many attempts at 'restoration' since that day. In modern times the Cathedral came under the care of Sir Gilbert Scott, who in his *Recollections* says 'This has not been an interesting work. Sir Gilbert however himself created an interest for the visitor. In rebuilding the windows of the chancel, in reference to the Dean and Chapter he began without sufficient search for the old design which to his dismay was later on revealed. I therefore restored the remaining windows on either side correctly, and left the others to take their chance, monuments of weak compliance and beacons to warn others against such foolish conduct. There ought to be a brass plate set up recording our shame and repentance.'

Dimensions

Length 182 feet. Breadth 65 feet. Across transept 138 feet. Height of nave 45 feet. Height of tower 95 feet.

Building Dates

There are no remains of the earlier buildings, except a Norman capital.

1282. The Cathedral destroyed by fire.

1284. Rebuilding begun by Bishop Anian. Now remaining: nave and transepts.

1352. Building probably finished.

1404. The Cathedral burned by Owen Glendower; a charred beam still remains

1471-95. Restorations under Bishop Redman.

1635.c. The bishop's throne.

1670-80. Repairs under Bishop Barrow.

1708-14. The Cathedral paved, and choir painted—Bishop Fleetwood.

1714. Upper part of tower blown down by storm Feb. 12.

1780. Choir remodelled and timber roof hidden by plaster ceiling; windows rebuilt or destroyed.

1795. East front of bishop's palace.

1822. Roof of nave lowered—Bishop Luxmoore.

1830-44. Windows of nave 'restored.'

1837. West front of bishop's palace—Bishop Carey.

1867. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
The choir restored.

1875. The nave restored.

1892. National memorial to Bishop Morgan.

Features to be Noticed

The beauty of the situation.

Various kinds of stone used indicate several successive cathedrals.

Piers without capitals. The moulding runs from the top of arch to base of pillar. To be compared with Newcastle Cathedral.

Square windows of clerestory.

In the chapter-room, many ancient versions of the Bible and Prayer Book with some rare documents.

Monuments

The doorway on north of nave is a memorial to Sir Stephen R Glynne. In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are memorials to: Colonel William Price (1661 loyal supporter of Charles I), Dean Shipley (1826 *Jamaica*), Sir John Williams (1830 *Westmacott*), Mrs. Hemans (1835) the poetess, the Brownes of Brynhyfryd, relatives of Mrs. Hemans, Sir John Hay Williams (1850), Lady Sarah Williams (1876). One of the windows is in memory of a chorister who was drowned in 1881. Bishop Owen (1629-50) was buried under the bishop's throne but without inscription.

FROM THE WEST

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH.

THE WEST FRONT.

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THE NAVE.

The Photochrom Co.,

THE CHOIR

THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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HAWARDEN OLD CASTLE.

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London

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

560. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE.
Kentigern: first bishop.

570. **St. Asaph**: second bishop.

612. Death of Kentigern.

798. Victory of King Offa at Rhuddlan, March 3.

1143. **Gilbert**: consecrated at Lambeth by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1152. **Geoffrey**: the famous Geoffrey of Monmouth, of which place he was Archdeacon; never visited his diocese.

1158. **Godfrey**: in controversy with Becket; a great favourite of Henry II who made him Abbot of Abingdon.

1175. **Adam**: during his episcopate there was keen dispute with St. David's on the limits of the two sees; died at Oxford; buried at Osney.

1186. **Reyner**: during his rule Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the Crusade in Wales.

1188. Visit of Giraldus to the 'poor little church of Llanelwy.'

*1268. **Anian**: confessor of Edward I; accused of complicity with Llewelyn he was driven from his see for a time, on his return he began to build the Cathedral.

1282. Rhuddlan Castle built by Edward I
Hawarden Castle stormed by Prince David.

*1293. **Leoline of Bromfield**, continued the work of Bishop Anian, and established order in his church.

1352. **John Trevor I** consecrated at Avignon.

1357. **Llewelyn ap Madoc.**

1382. **Lawrence Child** a monk of Battle.

1395. **John Trevor II** pronounced sentence of deposition against Richard II then a prisoner in Flint Castle; Owen Glendower in return burned the Cathedral, and the episcopal residences, the bishop later changed sides and was deposed by Henry IV.

1411. **Robert Lancaster**: Abbot of Valle Crucis

1433. **John Lowe**: Prior of the Austin Friars in London, to Rochester.

1444. **Reginald Pecock** famous for his learning, published a book *The Repressor of Overmuch Blaming of the Clergy* which is described by Hallam as 'the earliest piece of good philosophical discussion of which our English prose can boast'; to Chichester.

1450. **Thomas Knight** active Lancastrian; deposed by Edward IV.

1471. **Richard Redman** a very learned man, restorer of the Cathedral, ambassador of Edward IV and Richard III; supported Lambert Simnel; subsequently a favourite of Henry VII, to Exeter 1495; Ely 1501.

1503. **David ap Owen**: began building the bishop's palace.

1518. **Henry Standish**: an adviser of Catharine of Aragon.

1536. **Robert Wharton**, Abbot of Bermondsey, his lavish hospitality at Denbigh and Wrexham reduced the see to extreme poverty.

1555. **Thomas Goldwell** the last English bishop at the Council of Trent translated by Queen Mary to Oxford deprived by Queen Elizabeth, retired an exile to Rome where he is buried.

1560. **Richard Davies** one of those engaged on the *Bishops' Bible*, also assisted to translate the New Testament into Welsh.

*1601. **William Morgan**: translated the whole Bible into Welsh.
1604. **Richard Parry**: his revision of Morgan's Bible has been used ever since his time.
1629. **John Owen**: chaplain of Charles I when Prince of Wales; deprived and cruelly used by Parliament.
*1660. **George Griffith**: composer of the service for the *Baptism of such as are of Riper Years.*
*1670. **Isaac Barrow**: nephew of the famous divine; founded the hospital for eight poor widows.
1680. **William Lloyd**: one of the Seven Bishops.
*1704. **William Beveridge**: learned Orientalist and writer; rector of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, where he was a zealous worker; chaplain to William and Mary; buried in St. Paul's.
1708. **William Fleetwood**: defended the principles of the Revolution and accordingly rewarded by George I; to Ely 1714.
1715. **John Wynne**: spent £400 on his Cathedral; buried in Northop church.
1732. **Thomas Tanner**: Canon of Christ Church, Oxford where he is buried; an antiquarian and writer of distinction.
1769. **Jonathan Shipley**: chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland's Army.
1787. **Samuel Halifax**: from Gloucester; the first bishop translated from an English see to St. Asaph.
*1790. **Lewis Bagot**: from Norwich.
1802. **Samuel Horsley**: the opponent of Dr. Priestley the Unitarian philosopher.
1806. **William Cleaver**: from Bangor.
*1815. **John Luxmoore**: from Hereford.
*1830. **William Carey**: from Exeter.
1838. An order in Council for uniting the see to that of Bangor: annulled 1846.
*1846. **Thomas Vowler Short**: from Sodor and Man.
1870. **Joshua Hughes.**
1889. **Alfred George Edwards.**

RHUDDLAN CASTLE.

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The Photochrom Co.
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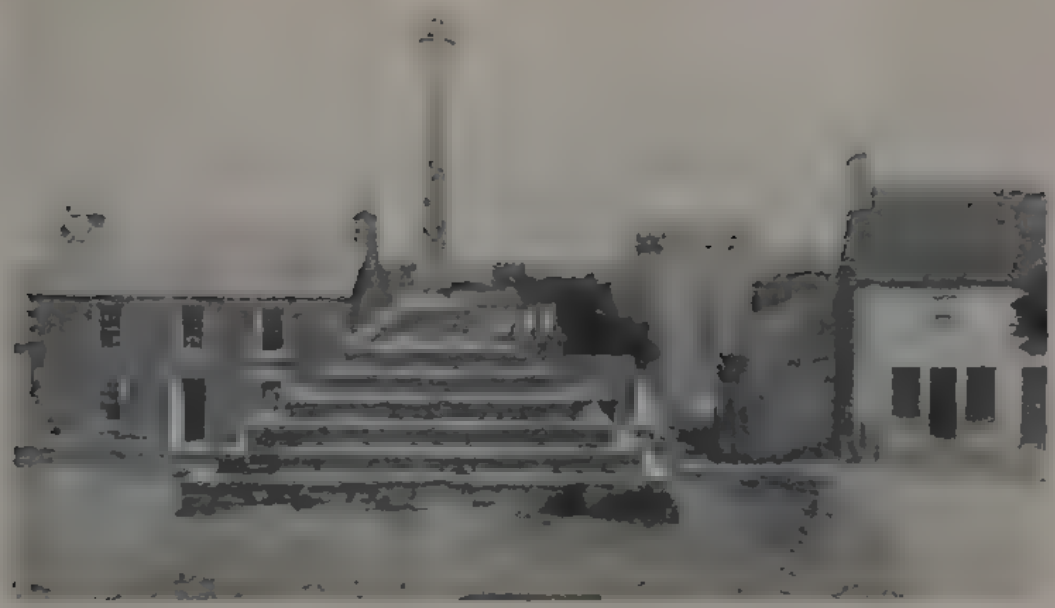
VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co

St. David's



THE CROSS AND CATHEDRAL TOWER.

MENEVIA was the original name of the see of St. David, the patron saint of Wales, and long before the coming of Augustine a British church stood on the site of the present Cathedral. This church was destroyed by fire in 645, as was a second in 1088, a third was then built, which lasted for a hundred years, when it was pulled down and the existing Cathedral was begun. The legendary stories of the life of the holy David are full of interest. On the cliffs near Caerfai the ruined chapel of St. Non, his mother, is still to be seen, marking the place of the saint's birth. A well near by is said to have burst from the ground for his baptism, and a second which is said to be still a potent healer of divers diseases.

From his earliest years St. David was in holy orders, and while still a youth founded twelve monasteries in Britain including those of Glastonbury and Bath. Ultimately he established himself in a monastery on the site of the present Cathedral, and after a life of usefulness attended by alleged miracles died at the age of 147.

There is a continuous line of bishops following St. David, but no name of any great interest for nearly five hundred years; the history of the see also was not eventful. In 1071 Sulien, "the wisest of the Britons," became bishop, and ten years later received William the Conqueror as a pilgrim to the shrine of the great saint. The line of purely

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Engraving by

British bishops ceased when Bishop Daniel, elected in 111[illegible], was set aside by the Normans in favour of Bernard, chaplain of Matilda, Queen of Henry I.

Some distinguished prelates have presided over the see, including Thomas Bek, Chichele, Laud and Thirwall. The original settlement of St. David was monastic, but since Norman times the chapter has been composed of secular canons. The bishop by a vague tradition ranked as dean, and even now occupies the stall which in other churches is appropriated to the dean. One of the stalls belongs to the Sovereign, who holds a cursal prebend. William I, Henry II, Edward I with Queen Eleanor were all visitors to the Cathedral. In ancient times two visits to St. David's were considered equivalent to a pilgrimage to Rome, and although modern pilgrims may find the journey a long one they are well rewarded.

Giraldus Cambrensis, or Giraldi de Barri, was born about 1147 at Manorbier Castle, Pembrokeshire. He was brought up by his uncle (FitzGerald), Bishop of St. David's (1148-76), took holy orders in 1172 and was appointed archdeacon. Subsequently he became a royal chaplain and preceptor to Prince John, whom he accompanied to Ireland in 1185. He attended Archbishop Baldwin as he preached the crusade throughout Wales. His later years devoted to study and to writing, as valuable works were spent at St. David's, where he died about 1[illegible]3.

NORMAN COLUMN WITH RE-CARVED CAPITAL.

Building Dates

1180. The Cathedral begun by Bishop Peter de Leia. Now remaining, with later alterations: nave, transepts, presbytery, and parts of central tower.
1220. Fall of central tower; rebuilding at once begun.
1248. Restorations finished.
1275. Shrine of St. David.
1296-1328. Lady-chapel—Bishop Martyn.
1328-1347. The work of Bishop Gower: second stage of tower; south porch; walls of aisles raised; preparation for vaulting; transept chapels; *Decorated* windows; buttresses of aisles; bishop's palace; wall of close.
1460-1480. The stalls.
1480-1509. Roofs of nave and choir. Buttresses to north side. The throne—Bishop Morgan.
1509-1522. Third stage of tower Bishop Vaughan. Bishop Vaughan's chapel.
1540.c. Lead removed from roof.
1630. Interior whitewashed—Bishop Field.
1696. Roofs of transept rebuilt.
1775.c. Fall of stone vault of Lady-chapel.
1793. West front rebuilt by Nash.
1827. Chapel of St. Thomas (of Canterbury) converted into a chapter-house.
1843. South transept made into a parish church.
1846. North transept windows Butterfield.
1862. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
1866. Central tower rendered secure and roof altered. West front rebuilt.

Features to be Noticed

The (Caerbwdy) stone used in building.

Unusual richness of the interior. Roof of nave unique. Outward inclination of nave arcade probably caused by earthquake in 1248. Remains of painting on piers of nave. Clerestory and triforium of nave within one arch. Of the arches of central tower one is circular, the others pointed.

The carving generally — *Early English* carving on *Transitional* capitals. Some excellent modern woodwork.

The Rood-screen. The Shrine of St. David. The par-close screen, separating presbytery from choir, is unique.

Double piscina in St. Thomas's Chapel. Celtic stones bearing crosses in Trinity Chapel. Old tiles of presbytery. Slope of nave floor from east to west.

Monuments

There are several fine monuments without names. Others are noted under Historical Notes. There are also tombs or memorials of St Caradoc 1124, Giraldus Cambrensis, A knight and a priest temp Henry III, note the mouldings and carving of canopy, Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, Sir John Wogan of Picton, Chief Justiciary of Ireland under Edward I, and other monuments to members of his family, John Hoot 1519 Archdeacon of St Davids, Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond 1500 father of Henry VII, Thomas Lloyd 1501 treasurer, members of the medical staff of the Welsh Hospital in South Africa who died in the Boer War. The Abraham stone, memorial of the sons of **Bishop Abraham, is of special interest.**

Dimensions

Total interior length 195 feet. Nave length 135 feet width 68 feet.

THE WEST FRONT.

(Ruins of St. Mary's College on the left.)

THE NAVE.

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THE PARCLOSE SCREEN.

Engraving by
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ARCH BETWEEN SOUTH TRANSEPT AND CHOIR-AISLE.
(Note the buttress.)

Engraved by
The Photochrom Co.

THE SEDILIA.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
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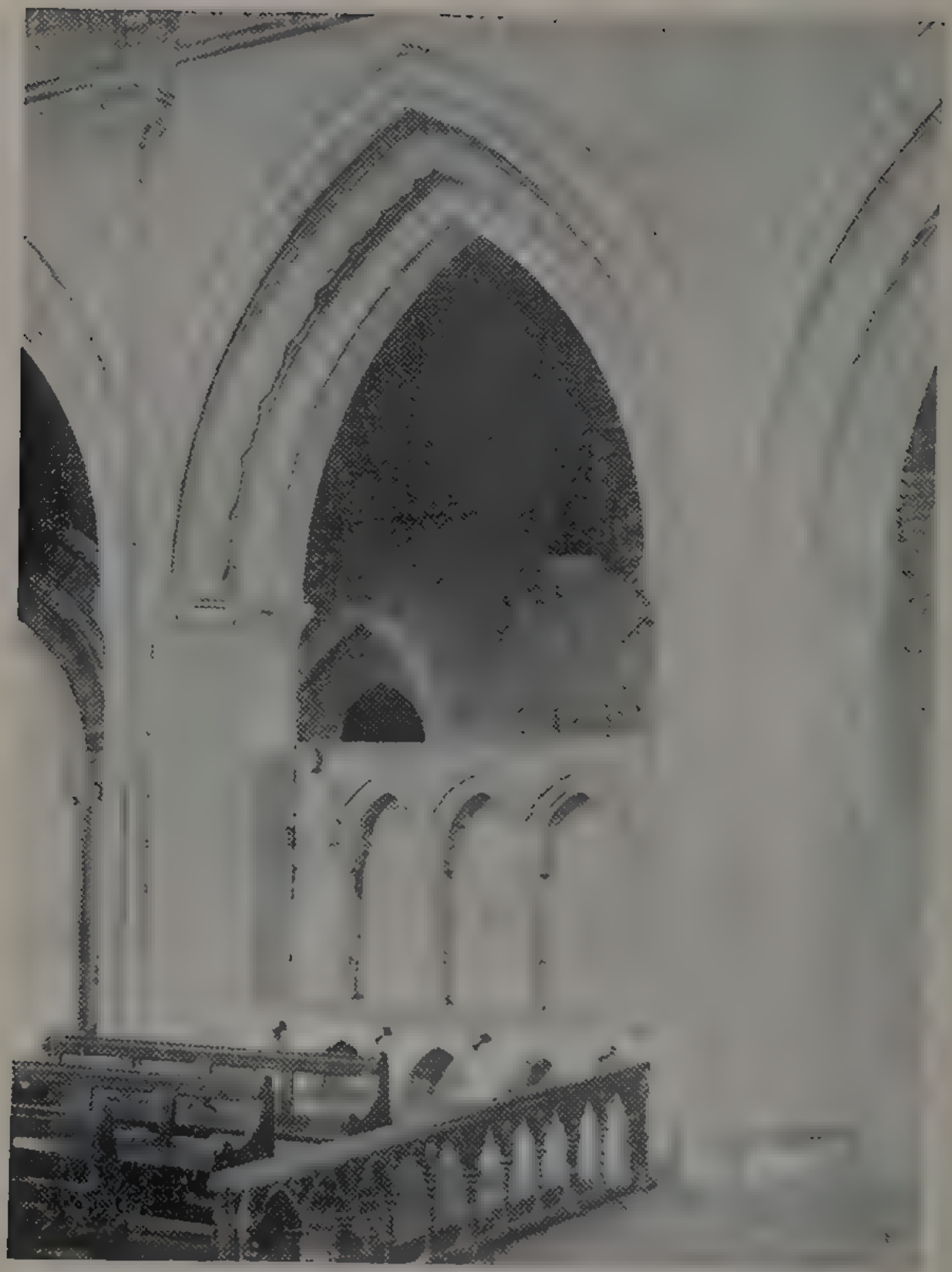
TOMB OF A KNIGHT



THE SHRINE OF ST. DAVID.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
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Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.

A.D.

519. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE.
St. David: first bishop.
1071. **Sulien**: received the Conqueror.
1076. **Abraham** killed by the Danes.
1115. **Daniel** last British bishop; deprived by the Normans.
1115. **Bernard** first Norman bishop.
1131. CANONIZATION OF ST. DAVID.
1176. **Peter de Leia** Prior of Wenlock; began the Norman cathedral.
*1215. **Jorwerth or Gervas** Abbot of Talley in Carmarthenshire.
*1230. **Anselm le Gras** relative of Earl of Pembroke.
1256. **Richard de Carew**: probable builder of St. David's shrine, some relics from his tomb may be seen.
1280. **Thomas Bek**. brother of Bishop Bek of Durham, Lord Treasurer, Chancellor of Oxford University; Keeper of the Great Seal during absence of Edward I from England; paid the entire cost of the translation of relics of St. Hugh of Lincoln.
*1293. **David Martyn**. Chancellor of Oxford University.
*1328. **Henry Gower** the great builder; Chancellor of Oxford University.
1347. **John Thoresby**. Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chancellor, to Worcester 1350; York 1352.
1361. **Adam Houghton** builder of College of St. Mary.
1389. **John Gilbert**. Lord Treasurer, one of twelve [illegible] appointed to rule the kingdom in the name of Richard II.
1397. **Guy de Mohun** Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer.
1408. **Henry Chichele** to Canterbury 1414, the Archbishop of Shakespeare's *Henry V*, founder of All Souls College, Oxford.
1442. **William Lyndwood** the famous canonist.
1447. **John Delabere** Lord Almoner, never visited diocese, lived in Oxfordshire, built Dorchester bridge.

1482. **Richard Martin**: Chancellor of Ireland; friend of Edward IV.

*1496. **John Morgan**: first Welsh bishop since Jorwerth.

1505. **Robert Sherburne**: great scholar; patronized by Henry VII; to Chichester 1508.

*1509. **Edward Vaughan**: Treasurer of St. Paul's, London.

1523. **Richard Rawlins**: accompanied Henry VIII on his French war; Lord Almoner.

1536. **William Barlow**: Prior of Haverfordwest; chief consecrator of Archbishop Parker; his five daughters all married bishops; to Bath.

1548. **Robert Ferrar**: burnt at Carmarthen during the Marian persecution.

1561. **Richard Davies**: procured translation of the Bible into Welsh.

1582. **Marmaduke Middleton**: from Waterford; deprived for uttering a forged will.

1621. **William Laud**: the famous Archbishop.

1627. **Theophilus Field**: whitewashed the Cathedral.

1636. **Roger Mainwaring**: appointed by Charles I in opposition to Parliament.

*1660. **William Lucy**: member of the family of Lucy of Charlecote in Warwickshire.

1687. **Thomas Watson**: tried for simony by Archbishop Tenison and deprived; an adherent of James II.

1705. **George Bull**: one of the most distinguished bishops of St. David's; educated at Tiverton, and Exeter College, Oxford; which he left in 1649 on refusing the oath to the Commonwealth.

1766. **Robert Louth**: to Oxford; to London 1777.

1788. **Samuel Horsley**: the opponent of Dr. Priestley the Unitarian philosopher.

1800. **Lord George Murray.**

1840. **Connop Thirlwall**: Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; author of the History of Greece; buried in Westminster Abbey in the same grave as George Grote.

1874. **William Basil Jones.**

1897. **John Owen.**

David Howell: dean.

IN BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE: THE BANQUETING HALL.

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